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PUBLIC DEFALCATIONS.

SPEECH OF MR. DUNCAN,

OF OHIO,

In House of Representatives, January 17, 1839—On the resolution providing for the appointment of a committee to inquire into the defalcation of Samuel Swartwout.

MR DUNCAN said he had been anxious to obtain the floor for some days, to participate in the discussion of this resolution, but he had not succeeded in his attempts to catch the Speaker's attention; and although he sometimes felt disappointed, at the moment, that he was not permitted to do something towards arresting the unbroken torrent of abuse which has been daily & hourly poured upon the heads of the Administration, from the first day of the session to this time, yet he felt pleased that his rights were deferred till now. The unbounded range which the debate has taken, and the unlimited privilege tolerated by the Chair to those who had entered the discussion, by which every subject of the political or human character, proper and improper to be talked of, here or elsewhere, has been drawn into the vortex of discussion, and all attempted to be made to bear upon this Administration, to its prejudice, and to the destruction of the confidence of the people in it, whose Administration it is. I say that I do not regret that I have been deferred until now, because the course and spread the debate has has taken gives me a wider space to move in. I trust, sir, although I shall deviate in many of the remarks I shall make from the real question, I shall not be considered out of order, provided my remarks go to reply to the remarks of those who have preceded me in this discussion; for I hold, sir, that when remarks are made, in discussion, unfavorable in their character to the reputation of the Administration, or any individual, whether in public or private station, even if the remarks be out of order, yet, sir, it is right that they should be answered, at all times, when justice and truth require it, without regard to the question or measure immediately under consideration.

Sir, in the remarks I am about to make, I shall feel bound to answer many charges against the Administration and the Republican party, made during this debate. I am not aware that many of those charges were made in open violation of order and the rules that regulate debate in this House And it may be said it is equally out of order to *answer* charges, propositions, or arguments, which are *themselves* out of order. This may be true in the general, but never ought to prevail at the expense of justice or reputation. I hope, then, sir, that I shall be permitted, without interruption, to respond to the charges to which I allude, and to indulge me in this hope will be an exercise of no more liberality than has been extended to those who have made them. That much I have a right to look for. That much I will expect.

As to the object of the resolution, I presume there is but one opinion All will agree that Swartwout's defalcations, and the defalcations of many other officers in this Government, ought to be exposed; so ought all persons, public and private, who either connive at them, or by whose neglect they may have been permitted to occur. I, however, am aware, that any substantial benefit can grow out of the investigation now proposed to be made. The objects desired to be attained by the investigation, seem to me to be in possession of the House and the country; that is, that the Government has been defrauded out of near a million and a quarter of money, and that the Conservative-Whig scoundrel, Samuel Swartwout, has done it, and has placed himself far on the other side of your investigation. If an investigation can be made without additional expense and loss to the Government, or if any portion of the money can be found, or if there are others within our jurisdiction who may have been engaged in this stupendous fraud, and who may be brought to punishment by the proposed investigation, I am willing and anxious for it: but I protest against the mode proposed of raising the committee who shall make this investigation It is proposed to have this committee appointed by the House. I object to any innovation upon the usual mode. It is the province of the Speaker to appoint committees, unless otherwise ordered by the House. I have some objections to "otherwise ordering" the appointment of this committee. First, because it will be a reflection upon the Speaker, whose character and reputation is identified with the character, reputation and honor of this body; and whose official course, while it continues as honorable, impartial and dignified as it has been, merits the esteem of this House, and will have the confidence of the country. Second, because I believe that greater discrimination, and less party partiality, will be exercised in the choice of the committee if selected by the Speaker, than will be exercised by the House. Third, because there is less responsibility attached in the appointment by the House than by the Speaker. If by the House, the Committee are responsible. If by the Speaker, we have the responsibility of the Speaker and the committee.

It has been intimated that, should the committee be appointed by the Speaker, it will be a "*white-washing*" committee. Sir, I object to the appointment of the committee by the House, because the whigs and their "friends and allies," the conservatives, have the ascendancy in this House, and a majority of that committee will consist of whigs and conservatives. Swartwout was a conservative-whig. I am confident every effort will be used by the committee to white-wash the black frauds and corrupt iniquities of Swartwout, and black wash the Administration. I object also to the appointment of the committee by the House, because a part of that committee may consist of members who have formed and expressed an opinion unfavorable to the Secretary of the Treasury in relation to the defalcations of Swartwout, whom I consider wholly unfit for a place on that committee. It would be as disgraceful for this House to place such a member on that committee as it would be dishonorable for him to serve on it. But should the House determine that this investigation shall go on and that the House shall appoint the committee, I hope it will not be by ballot, as proposed, but that it will be appointed *viva voce*, so that the country may understand and see who is responsible for the character of the committee. I hope in this business there will be no dodging. I hope every man will "toe the mark" and show his hand. We act for our country and not for ourselves. Those we represent have a right to know what we do. I say, if this committee is to be appointed by the House let it be done *viva voce*. Come out, gentleman and show your hands. I hope we shall see no skulking behind the "cotton bags"

MR Speaker, we have been tossed and rolled upon the waves of party and the billows of faction for some days, yes, some weeks. And so high has run the sea by party tempest, that we have been in danger of losing sight of that harbor in which the vessel of state was destined to ride, by the framers of the Constitution.—There is danger of losing sight of those principles which must be considered fundamental, and which must continue to be the basis of our Government so long as it is of a Republican character.

There is no better method of perpetuating our free institutions than a frequent recurrence to first principles, and a strict adherence to the letter of the Constitution; nothing short of these can secure either perpetuity to the Government, or happiness to the people. I believe that ours is a Government of the people, and its principles recognize the right of the people to govern themselves, or by their representatives, legislative and executive The principle of self-government embraces and implies the capacity for self-government: and the right and the capacity for self-government implies and involves the right to instruct those whom the people may select to represent them in the law-making power, as well as those who may be appointed to execute the laws. Indeed, we may say that public opinion is the law in this country. No law can be executed contrary to the popular will, although it may have all the legislative and judicial sanction necessary to its existence; yet obedience and submission to all laws, while they exist, is the moral and political duty of every citizen.

But, sir one of the highest duties we as Representatives owe, or can owe, those we represent, is to sustain those measures which are the choice of the people; and the strongest evidence that we can have that a given measure is popular with the people, and that it is our duty to carry that measure out, so far as it depends upon our official powers, is that we have been elected to office with reference to that measure. When an administration is elected by the people, upon political questions involving their interest, the vote which is given in that election is an expression of the people in favor or against, (as the case may be.) The policy involved in those questions, and the men who are elected, are but the instruments in the hands of the people thus elected to carry out their will. The correctness of those propositions will not be openly denied by any, but they have been obliquely and covertly denied by the whole opposition of the House. It is done indirectly, by making the broad and unqualified assertion, that the *will* of the people is not manifested in the official existence of this Administration, that the people have been blindly led into error by designing demagogues, and that the result of the elections is no evidence of what may be the wish or will of the people. Sir, this is carrying out a fundamental principle of the federal party, so recognised and practised upon by that party from the commencement of our Government to this time, viz: that there is too much want of integrity, intelligence, stability, and moral rectitude with the common people for self-government. Sir, I will, before I take my seat, say more on this subject. I will dismiss it at this time with the only declaration which the baseness of the charge will admit of; and on behalf of the American people, I fearlessly pronounce the charge a base slander upon their intelligence, and their moral and political integrity.

But, sir, have the principles laid down in this discussion by gentlemen of the opposition, corresponded with these fundamental principles? Have they not broken over every barrier that has been erected for the preservation of those rights and principles, which have cost so much? What terms of reproach have not been used in denouncing this Administration, and its leading measures? Sir, I repeat, I have ever heard that a want of confidence in the intelligence, capacity, stability and moral firmness in the common people for self government, constitutes a leading feature in the principles of the aristocrats in other countries, and the federalists in this; but I have never seen that principle so manifest, and so plainly developed, as it has been in this discussion. These denunciations are unwarrantable and indefensible in a political sense, and revolutionary in their nature and tendencies. If ever there was an administration of the *people* since the formation of our government, or if there ever will be to its final dissolution, it is this Administration. If there ever were, or ever will be, measures which were, or are to be, considered the measures of the people, the leading measures of the administration are so. The chief officers of the Administration have been elected by the people with a full knowledge of their merits, their principles, and their capacites for the elevated stations in which they have been placed.

The leading measures of this Administration are the measures of the people; all the promient recommendations contained in the President's Message involve the same principles which have received the decision and the sanction of the people, after mature discussion and enlightened deliberation; and now to denounce them in the unmeasured terms of reproach and defamation, as well the Administration as the measures themselves, is to deny, in direct terms, as well the capacity of the people to select their political representatives, as their capacity to judge of the fitness or unfitness of such measures as directly involve their highest and their neepest interests, and perfectly in character with the fact, that a want of confidence in the integrity and intelligence of the people constitutes a prominent and fundamental principle of the Federal or aristocratic party in this country.

The President recognises the fact, that our political institutions are becoming more and more under the control of the people, and that the growth of intelligence is equal to the duties of their protection and preservation. The gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. Bell] denies this, and refers us to the "*mob*" in Pennsylvania, as an evidence that such is not the fact; but that we are in a state of disorder. And, sir, I affirm that our political institutions, and all the pure principles thereupon depending, are in a high state of preservation and durability; and for the truth of my affirmation, I refer to the "*mob*" in Pennsylvania; and let me say, that I look upon the proceedings of the Democracy ("*rabble*" as they have been called) of Pennsylvania, as a most valuable evidence that there is enough of the Revolutionary spirit of '76 yet existing to repel any attempt at usurpation of power not recognised by the institutions of our country. The attempt at usurpation by the Bank Federalists of Pennsylvania, was an attempt to establish power, in violation of the Constitution, as well of the United States, as of the State of Pennsylvania. It was an attempt at disorganization, a prostration of our free institutions, and an effort to trample in the dust the elective franchise. The workers of such iniquity will only be known hereafter in infamy, and ought to be marked by the frown and indignation of every patriot and friend to his country. It is to be hoped that the Constitution and our free institutions whenever and wherever assailed, and attempted to be prostrated, as they were by the hired Bank minions of Pennsylvania, may find, such a Democracy for their protection as that which rallied to their standard at Harrisburg. Such being the case, we have nothing to fear from all the political demagogues, Bank vassels, and stockjobbing gamblers that may array themselves against the country and the Constitution.

It was somewhat amusing to witness the call of Gov. Ritner upon the militia to preserve order and put down the mob!!—That was to say, that he desired the Democracy, (for the militia are the democracy,) in their military capacity, to put down the Democracy in their civil capacity, for maintaining their Constitution, and their blood purchased liberties; for it was all the work of the militia, civil or military; the Democracy constituted the "mob," and the "mob" constituted the military. The difference was about the difference in the boy's alternate dinners, which was round dumplings one day, and square dumplings the next. But if there had been any "*pulling down*" in the business, the object for which the militia was called, viz: to put down the "*mob*," Governor Ritner and his instruments would have been the first who would have been "put down." The marble palace in Chesnut street and the Bank autocrat Nicholas would have been the next objects that would have been "put down," and that would have been all the putting down that would have been necessary to have restored order to society and duration to the free institutions of Pennsylvania; and it seems that even that has not been necessary to secure the order which now prevails: how long it may continue is a question that has its answer in things not yet seen. Sir, I have said the Democracy were the militia. This is the case in general; but I have understood that a part of the troops ordered from Philadelphia were of the white fingered genitry, in number perhaps one thousand. A thousand of the wasp-waisted gentry to quell the Democracy of Pennsylvania—monstrous!!—Had this bandy-legged regiment (Whig militia) come in contact with the Dutch Democracy, the fight would have been a leg fight. It would have been like the wattle races I have seen run in the west; he that ran the fastest received the fewest stripes. The whig militia would have saved themselves by the quality of their heels. I think it was in the battle of Pharsalia, between the two Roman generals, Pompey and Cesar; the former headed the patricians, (Aristocracy,) the latter the plebeians (Democracy.) Pompey placed his cavalry, which consisted of the young patrician noblemen, on the left wing of his army; and Cesar placed his pikemen (hardy Democrats) on the right wing of his army, who consequently faced Pompey's cavalry; just before the action commenced, Cesar passed in front of his lines with the rapidity of an eagle, to his pikemen, and directed them to make the attack with great spirit and violence, and at the onset to charge the young noblemen with the sharp points of their pikes in the face; saying that the preservation of the delicacy, beauty, and uniformity of their faces and features was a paramount consideration with them, and of more interest than Pompey's victory over Cesar. His directions were obeyed; the charge was made in the faces of the cavalry, who instantly wheeled and fled. Such, sir, would have been the flight of the white fingered militia of Pennsylvania. The intrusion of the weapons which the Almighty has placed at the end of each Democrat's arm, into the faces of Governor Ritner's patrician militia, would have instantly produced precipitate flight. I have nothing more to say about the Pennsylvania "*mob*" I would not have said any thing on the subject, but have left all discussion relating thereto to the honorable and worthy gentlemen who represent that State, had not other members interfered who have as little interest in the affairs of Pennsylvania as I have, and as little business to meddle therewith.

The gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. Bell] complains that the President and Senate recommend economy, and, because this recommendation is presented to the public in each Executive document, the people are thereby deceived; and says that such frauds upon "the credulity of the people ought to be stopped;" that is to say, the President and heads of the Departments ought not to recommend economy in the administration of the Government. I have no doubt, sir, but what these Executive recommendations of economy greatly annoy the federal party, whose unremitting object seems to be to bankrupt this Government, if there is no other way to break down this Administration, and prostrate the Democratic party. Yes, sir, I have no doubt but that a recommendation from the President and Secretary to Congress to be liberal, magnificent, and even extravagant, in public expenditures, would have been much more acceptable to the gentleman and some more of his party. Such a recommendation could have been used more conveniently for Whig President making, than an economical recommendation, and would have been much more in character with the votes of the gentleman's party, which the journals display.

Sir, it has ever been a cardinal point with the Democracy, and with every Democratic Administration, to confine the public expenditures to the absolute wants of the Government.—Such a policy is not only indispensable to the purposes of economy, but indispensable to keep the Government within the limits necessary to secure and perpetuate liberty to the people.

There is nothing that can so much endanger the free institutions of a country, and the freedom of its citizens, as a rich and powerful Government. If the people be rich and happy, the Government must be poor. If the Government be rich and powerful, the people will be poor and weak; for the simple reasons that all rich Governments are made so by the wealth of the people, and whatever is taken from them to enrich the Government must make them proportionably poor; and in proportion to the wealth of the Government, so will it be powerful, and in proportion to its power, so will the people be weak.—If the Government is the master, the people will be slaves;—for both cannot be rich, both cannot be powerful, nor can both be masters. I hope there is no friend of his country of this Congress, or of any other Congress to come, who will hesitate to carry out the President's recommendation of economy in the expenditures of the Government. I say *I hope* this recommendation may be unanimously sustained, but I fear such will not be the case. We have a party here (the party here opposed to the Administration) who seem to owe it as a duty to their principles and their party, to oppose every measure that is recommended by the Executive Department, or brought forward by its supporters. It is enough that the Administration recommends a measure to rally in one concert howl the whole pack of Oppositionists. The Executive and the Secretary of the Treasury recommend economy, present an estimate of the probable wants of Government, but various works of a public nature (and many of them unconstitutional) are authorized by Congress, and appropriations directed to carry them on, to more than twice the amount of the estimates; and if the means of the Government happen to fall short, then we have a general Federal yelp of extravagance, extravagance, profligacy, and ruin, by the very party—yes, by the very men—who have been the means of involving the Government and bankrupting the Treasury, by unconstitutional and extravagant appropriations; and these are the men who preach economy to the people with their lips, but practice extravagance in their hearts.

Mr. Speaker, I entered upon this discussion with great diffidence; not but what truth, facts, and argument are on our side, but because it is impossible to know where to find our enemy. They are as inaccessible as the Seminoles of Florida, who skulk beyond the swamps and within the dense hammocks, or the Circassians, who secure themselves in and upon the inaccessible Caucasus of Asia. Was it not for one feature in the principles and conduct of the modern Whigs, they would be impervious to defeat; they would be like brigands; they would eat, drink, and sleep with the apparent sociability of a friend with those who are the constant subjects of their plunder. I say, if it were not for one feature in their political conduct;—that is, never-ceasing hostility to the principles of Democracy; that is a paramount object, and before which every thing else, moral, political, or religious, must give way. That is the link which unites them as close as the Siamese twins. Our enemies have no name; or perhaps they have so many names, that little advantage could be derived from advertising them. The number of alliases necessary to designate them would swell the price of an advertisement above their value. I believe that all honest men regard a frequent change of one's name as an evidence of base dishonesty and fraud. If you hear of a man giving himself the name of A B at one of your neighboring towns, C D at another, and at another E F, you will surely come to the conclusion that he is a horse thief, a robber, or something of the kind. So in a political sense, suspicions would justly be entertained of the political honesty and integrity of a party who are perpetually changing their names with the return of every general and important election. There is no man sufficiently watchful of his political rights, who will not look upon such a party with jealousy and great suspicion. Nor are the Federalists more prolific of names than they are in principles. They have a new code of principles for each election that is presented. Whenever it is necessary to rally upon a given election of general interest, they baptize themselves with a new name, and make such principles and maxims their watchwords as may answer the particular case. Can I have your attention, sir, while I trace up some of their inconsistencies, practised for political effect. In 1796, when Federalism had the ascendency, and overshadowed every prospect of the country; in the reign of terror, when it was common to wear a black cockade, the term Whig was then considered an opprobrious term; it was synonymous with Democrat, and both only fit for the lower orders, or, in the Federal language of the times, was fit for the *common people*; while that of Federalist was alone fit for those who were a little *uncommon*; but now, for political effect, the same party have taken the term *Whig* to themselves. The adoption of this cognomen has answered them some purpose. It has answered the purpose of gulling a few of the unwary; but the object of its adoption begins to be understood. It is losing its charms. The Federalists will be compelled to take another name, to meet the next Congressional and Presidential elections. The term Loco Foco is now given to the Democracy by the federalists, as a taunt and a term of reproach. I shall not be astonished at all if the Federalists should steal the name from the Democracy, and baptize themselves with it, before the year 1840. We will then have a Bank-Federal-Loco-Foco party to contend with. In 1812—14, when war was declared against England for the most violent and outrageous trespasses upon our commercial and other rights, in the open violation of the established laws, usages and customs of nations, the Federal party, who were always a little more attached to the constitution, laws and customs of England than to their own, and always deadly hostile to France, said tauntingly, "Why don't you declare war against France, and recover your French spoilations? You are resting under national degredation. France has done you more injury than England." But war was prosecuted against England, and terminated with the memorable battle of the 8th of January, on the plains of New Orleans; a battle which not only concluded the war, but shed a blaze of patriotism, and a halo of glory over this country, and this nation, which no other victory ever did, and won laurels for those who gained it, that will bloom in memory, when they (ay, and the gentleman from Kentucky, [Mr. Underwood,] who rejoiced that there were no cannon fired here on the 8th of January,) shall mingle with the dust. But the time came when, to save the nation's honor and do justice to those whose rights had been violated, it became the duty of the Chief Magistrate to call the attention of Congress, and of the American people, to the redress of the injuries which we had sustained by the French spoilations, and the only means left for President Jackson was to recommend *reprisals*. At this, the whole Federal party started, as if by one universal electric shock, and said: What, are you about to declare war against France for the paltry sum of 25,000,000 francs? What, are you about to involve this nation in a war with France, that must deluge us in blood, and sink us in bankruptcy and ruin, for the paltry consideration of 25,000,000 of francs? Are you about to declare war against France, who assisted you through with your Revolutionary struggle, and to whom you owe a debt of gratitude you never can pay, an obligation that never can be cancelled, for the paltry consideration of 25,000,000 francs?

Yes, sir, this was the cry then, and it was howled as loud, as long, and as piteously as the crocodile cry of corruption, corruption, and panic, panic, is now howled. In 1811, when the recharter of the old Bank of the United States was under Congressional discussion, Mr. Clay, the now leader of the Federal party, denounced the Bank as unconstitutional. He contended that Congress had no power to incorporate a bank or any other institution, and that a Bank was a dangerous and unsafe institution; but now, sir, without any change or amendment of the Constitution, and without any material change in the policy of our country or difference in our institutions, a Bank is the very thing we want, and is perfectly constitutional. In 1816, Daniel Webster, whose opinions on constitutional law is the political Koran of the Federal party; and before whose opinions they fall prostrate, kiss the ground, and worship as before Omnipotence, said that gold and silver was the only currency recognized by, and known to the Constitution. It was the law of the land at home, and the law of the world abroad. But now the rag-tag shinplaster currency answers all the purposes of a national currency, and is perfectly constitutional with that gentleman and all his party. In 1830, when the great political question, in which all others were merged, was the rechartar of the United States Bank, Mr. McDuffie, chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, made a report in favor of the rechiarter of the Bank, which was popular with the federal Bank party. Every sentence and word of that report was hailed as good orthodox Bank Federal doctrine, and no part of it was more popular than the following passage, which constituted the objections of the committee to a *National Bank*, and the avowed objections of the federal party to such an institution.

In relation to a National Bank, (speaking of the number of agents which the *United States Bank* employed, and their political influence,) he says: "But the patronage resulting from the appointment—the annual appointment of these agents, great as it would doubtless be, would be insignificant and harmless when compared with that which would result from the dispensation of Bank accommodations, to the standing amount of fifty millions of dollars! The mind almost instinctively shrinks from the contemplation of an idea so ominous to the purity of the Government and the liberties of the people. No Government of which the committee have any knowledge, except, perhaps, the despotism of Russia, was ever invested with a patronage at once so prodigious in its influence, and so dangerous in its character. In the most desperate financial extremities, no other Europian Government has ever entered upon an experiment so perilous. If the whole patronage of the English monarchy were concentrated in the hands of the American Executive, it may be well doubted whether the public liberty would be so much endangered by it, as it would by this vast pecuniary machine."

This was the opinion of the federalists in 1830, 1831, and 1832, in relation to a National Bank. So it was then, always was, and will be, the opinion of the Democracy of this country. This document had a circulation throughout the United States that no other document ever had. It flew through the country like leaves in the fall, fell upon the highways, on cross-roads, in the fields, and in every door-yard; those who could read, were compelled to read it; and those who could not, had it read to them; and no part of that report was used in argument in favor of the recharter of the United States Bank more than that part which I have cited. It was used to put down and nullify the *mere suggestion* which Gen. Jackson advanced, that a National Bank *might*, perhaps, be established, within the power of the Constitution, and of less dangerous tendencies. But what will you think, sir, of Federal consistency, when I tell you that no sooner had Gen. Jackson vetoed the Bank of the United States, and the people had, by an overwhelming majority, sustained him in his course, than the Federalists were for "*a National Bank!*" Yes, sir, for a National Bank, with all its subjugating tendencies and "*Russian despotism;*" and in 1834, the Congressional elections turned upon the question of a National Bank.

In 1834-5, when the General Government was receiving the notes of specie paying banks in liquidation of the land purchases, the Administration was denounced and the practice deprecated as destructive to the rights of the people and their interest in the public domain. It was rung upon every change that the Administration was frittering away the public lands, which were reserved in trust for the use of the people, and taking in consideration the shinplasters of irresponsible banks. True it was, sir, that the spirit of speculation was about to draw the whole public domain in its vortex.—Those who had credit could obtain bank notes by the quire, and purchase hundreds of thousands of acres of the public lands, perhaps to the loss of the Government, as there was an uncertainty of the power of the banks to redeem their paper, and to the great injury and prejudice of the poor and industrious man, for whose use the land is, and really of right ought to be held. Such was the rage for speculation, and such was the system of monopoly, that the country was threatened with the introduction of the feudal system, with the vacillating and degrading tendencies peculiar to a system of landlords and tenants.

General Jackson, seeing the progress of these overwhelming evils, recommended what was called the specie circular to the Secretary of the Treasury. The policy was adopted, which was to prohibit the sale of a greater quantity of land than 320 acres to one individual, for any other kind of currency than gold and silver.—This measure had the desired effect, viz: to bring a second currency into the Treasury, and in some degree to check the rage for wild speculation, and to secure the public domain from the grasp of the wealthy monopolizer.—But no sooner was the specie circular put into successful operation, than the whole pack of the Opposition again raised the howl. The Administration was denounced for declaring war upon the banks, war upon the credit system, and making an odious distinction in the currency between the Government and the people. There was not a whig whiffet in the country, but could ask with great empasis, "What, is the Administration about to establish two currencies, one for the Government, and one for the people?" "The Government must have gold and silver, while the people are to have shinplasters." Again, in 1834, '5, and, '6, the Federalists said it was unsafe to deposite the public revenue in the local banks. They were unfit for financial agents, and the "banks and local bank deposite system was in character with the ruinous and destructive policy of the Administration." Well, in 1837, when the banks suspended payment, locked up the public revenue, and proved themselves faithless agents, and unworthy of the confidence of the community and the Government; and when, in consequence thereof, it became the duty of the President of the United States to recommend a separation of the Government finances from the banks, and the establishment of an independent constitutional Treasury, then, again, was the whole force of the Federalists arrayed against the Administration, and every possible motive but that which was good or patriotic attributed to them. Ruin to the country, desolation to commerce, destruction to the banks, and prostration to every interest, public and private, was sung from Maine to Mexico, and as in the case of the Treasury circular, "two currencies!" "one for the Government, and one for the people," was exclaimed and vociferated by every Whig *thing* in the country.

Further, when General Jackson was run for President, in 1824, '28, and '32, the Democracy were warned most solemnly and lovingly not to support a military chieftain for the Presidency. We were told and admonished, in an apparent spirit of patriotism and love of country, that all Governments had fallen, and all Republics had been subverted, by the destroying hands of military chieftains and military ambition. Yes, sir, we were told that "war, pestilence, and famine," would be our fate, if we should place a military chieftain in the Executive chair. The hero of New Orleans ought not to be made President of these United States; we must have a civilian for a President, But General Jackson was elected; he served his first term, but no military despotism made its appearance. He was elected a second time, and served out his term, but no military despotism yet appeared But there were some honest persons of the Democracy who perhaps thought there would be more safety in bestowing the Presidency upon a civilian; and a distinguished one, in the person of Martian Van Buren, was presented to the American people as the Democratic candidate for Presidency. But now it was discovered that a civilian was not so safe as was thought, and particularly the one offered; and a military chieftain was brought forward in the person of Major General William Henry Harrison, commander-in-chief of the northwestern army, and offered as the competing candidate against the civilian already named. Yes, sir, in 1832 there was danger, ay, ruin to the country and downfall of the Government attendant on the election of the hero of N. Orleans to the Presidency; but in 1836 there was no danger in electing the hero of Tippecanoe to the same high station.

Again: when Gen. Jackson was President, the Federalists said Martin Van Buren administered the Government. Jackson's messages were splendid documents in point of talent; they could not be surpassed. All the objections the Federalists had to them consisted in their hostility to the Democratic doctrines they contained; but they said General Jackson neither composed nor wrote them? they were Martin Van Buren's messages. But now that Martin Van Buren is President, every leading measure and proposition of the Administration comes from the Hermitage. Sir, I repeat the question again: What confidence is to be placed in a party who change their name and their principles with the return of every election?

Sir, in the ordinary pursuits of life, you would repudiate a man who would be guilty of such conduct; you would consider him unworthy of your confidence, or even of your charity.—Such conduct in an individual would justly make him the subject of suspicion and criminal arrest. What confidence, than, should be placed in such a party, when the great principles of liberty are involved in their political creeds and names.

But, sir, I have presented this array of Federal inconsistencies not merely for the purpose of exposing the base practice of changing names and principles for the unhallowed purposes of political deception, but, also, to prove what I have already stated, and what has been well known in reference to the principles of the Federal party; which is, that it is a part of their faith, and a fundamental principle of their doctrine, that the common people have not the intelligence, firmness and moral integrity necessary for self-government; and all these changes of names, and professed changes of principles, is base and black hypocrisy.

Sir, it is all stratagem and political fraud.—They have but one name, and that name they have had from the commencement of the Government, and it is significant of their principles. Their principles are well established and well understood by the reading and thinking community, and simply consist in an attachment to all those institutions which have for their object the dwarfing the sovereignty and independence of the State; aggrandizing and strengthening the Federal Government; the establishment of monopolizing institutions, which, in their nature

[*See Fourth Page.*]

Legislature of Maine.

IN SENATE.

SATURDAY, Feb. 9.

Papers from the House disposed of in concurrence.

Resolve to amend the Constitution relative to the Judiciary, came from the House passed to be engrossed. Read once and Tuesday next assigned for its further consideration.

On motion of Mr. HEAGAN,

Ordered, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of passing a law establishing the salaries or commissions of County Treasurers, that there may be uniformity in relation to compensation allowed those officers, throughout the State.

Passed to be engrossed—Bill additional to organize, govern and discipline the Militia of this State—Resolve in favor of John Frye——Bill additional respecting Mortgages and equities of redemption.

Legislation inexpedient—on the order relative to the inspector Generals of Nails—on order relative to the appointment of additional inspectors of Beef and Pork—relative to service of writs on Corporations.

Mr. HOLDEN introduced the following,

Ordered, That the Secretary, of State be directed to issue a circular to the Selectmen of towns, Assessors of Plantations, and Aldermen of cities, requiring them to return to the Secretary's office by the first of January 1840, the names of all such persons in their corporate limits, as are entitled and have not received their proportion of the surplus Revenue when it had been divided per capita, and also the amount in their respective Treasuries, together with other facts connected with the subject—After some conversation in relation to the subject between Messrs COMSTOCK, HOLDEN and PERKINS, Mr. LITTLEFIELD suggested the propriety of laying this order on the table and of introducing a resolve in its stead if it should be adjudged necessary—and made a motion to lay the same on the table, which prevailed.

Read once and Tuesday next assigned—Bill to incorporate the Turner Bridge Company.

MONDAY, Feb. 11.

Mr. OSGOOD, from the Committee on Literature and Literary Institutions reported a bill regulating primary schools, which was laid on the table, and, on motion of Mr HOLDEN, 1000 copies ordered to be printed.

TUESDAY, Feb. 12.

The injunction of secrecy was removed in concurrence from the proceedings of the Secret Session. (The subject of said session was the trespasses on the Public Lands, as reported.)

The Resolve for changing the Constitution relative to the tenure of Judicial offices, came up on its passage to be engrossed.

Mr LITTLEFIELD said that the Resolve went a little farther than he felt willing to go, a at present impressed. He was in favor of submitting the question to the people relative to the tenure of Judicial offices: but if he understood the Resolve, it would leave the State without any Supreme Court after 1840, unless the Legislature should establish one. Mr. L. then offered an amendment which provided that the question should be submitted to the people, simply on limiting the term to seven years, unless reappointed.

On motion of Mr NORTON, the Resolve and amendment were laid on the table, and 500 copies ordered to be printed.

The Bill to abolish the Court of Common Pleas, and establish District Courts, was taken up, and the amendments of the House adopted, and the question was on its passage to be engrosed. A somewhat lengthy debate was elicited on this question, in which Mr Dumont (in the affirmative,) and Messrs. Boutelle and Belcher (in the negative,) participated.

On motion of Mr LITTLEFIELD the bill was laid on the table.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 13.

The Bill to abolish the Court of Common Pleas and establish District Courts was taken up. The vote of yesterday adopting the amendment of the House in the 13th section, was reconsidered, and the amendment was then rejected. Mr Littlefield offered an amendment instead, which provides that the act shall go into effect from and after the first of April, and also that as soon as the bill becomes a law, the Governor shall have power to appoint the Judges required by it. The amendment was adopted.

The question then came up on passing the same to be engrossed. Upon this a lengthy debate arose between Messrs Emery, Comstock and Norton in the affirmative, and Messrs Belcher and Boutelle in the negative, at the conclusion of which the question was taken by yeas and nays and decided in the affirmative by the following vote yeas—17 nays—8.

FRIDAY, Feb. 15.

The Resolve authorizing a reconnoisance for a Rail Road from Portland to Lake Champlain, came from the House passed to be engrossed. After considerable debate in which Messrs. Williams, Emery, Holden, Boutelle, Littlefield, Perkins, Comstock, Bowles, Dumont and Norton took part, and in which it was apparent that a majority of the Senate were in favor of the Resolve, it was laid on the table.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SATURDAY, Feb. 9.

The Bill to promote the science of Anatomy, came from the Senate, taken from the files and committed to a select committee. Mr. ANDREWS of Turner moved to non-concur; and this motion prevailed.

Mr. RAWSON of Rumford, from the committee on Literature, &c. reported a bill to incorporated the Clinton Academy, which was twice read and to-morrow assigned.

On motion of Mr DELESDERNIER, the committee on Banks, were directed to inquire into the expediency of so altering the law as to require the Banks of this State, under suitable penalties to redeem their bills within the State.

Mr FRENCH of Nobleboro,' in accordance with notice given yesterday, moved a reconsideration of the vote whereby the Bill abolishing the C. C. Pleas establishing District Courts was passed to be engrossed, for the purpose of submitting an amendment; which motion prevailed.

Mr. FRENCH than submitted an amendment providing that exceptions may be taken to the Supreme Court in criminal cases. Agreed to.

Mr. ALLEN of Bangor, moved a further amendment in relation to the extent of jurisdiction of the District Courts. Agreed to.

Mr DELESDERNIER moved to reconsider the vote whereby the salaries were reduced from $1500 to $1200.

Mr STETSON, of Stetson, opposed the motion. Economy was the order of the day; and he hoped it would continue to be so. He thought $1200 a liberal compensation. The mechanic who labored from daylight, to dark, was glad to get $250 a year. He would equalize the pay of different classes in community. Moderate salaries were more consistent with republicanism. He hoped the motion of gentleman from Baileyville would not prevail.

Mr. DELESDERNIER was also in favor of economy. But he was in favor of paying our public officers, in responsible stations, a fair compensation for their services. He believed the salary of the Judges of the C. C. Pleas is $1500; and he saw no reason why that of the District Judges should be less.

In reply to the inquiry of Mr. CAREY, it was stated that the salary of the Judges of the C. C. Pleas is $1200. Mr Delesdernier said he had been misinformed. His object was to give the District Judges the same salary that the C. C. Pleas Judges now recieve. He withdraw his motion.

The bill then passed to be engrosseed as amended.

Mr. FROST of Bethel, from the committee on Claims reported a Resolve in favor of Apollos R. Gilmore, which was once read and Monday assigned.

Bill to incorporate the Farmers' and Mechanics' Mutual Fire Insurance Company, was twice read Tuesday assigned.

MONDAY, Feb. 11.

Mr OTIS called up the Bill to provide in part for the Expenditures of Government, and on his motion it was assigned for Wednesday next.

On motion of Mr KELSEY of Livermore, Ordered, That the committee on the Militia be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law, that the Surgeons and Surgeon's Mates of the several regiments in this State, shall be chosen by written ballot by the commissioned officers of the respective regiments in which they reside.

On motion of Mr CLREY of Houlton, Ordered, That the Finance committee be directed to inquire into the expediency of authorizing the Treasurer of State to issue Treasury notes on the faith and credit of the State, not exceeding in amount $200,000, of denominations not lets than $10 nor more than $50, beering a rate of interest not exceeding five per centum per annum, and payable on and after 1841, and redeemable from that time in payment of all dues to the State.

TUESDAY, Feb. 12.

Mr. LYMAN of Portland, presented the following order:—

Ordered, That the use of the Representatives' Hall be allowed to the Whig party tomorrow afternoon, for the purpose of holding their Convention in the same.

Mr CAREY of Houlton, moved to amend the order by striking out "*whig*" and inserting *federal*.

Mr LYMAN said it was not proposed to have any of their opponents present; and it would be perceived the amendment was unnecessary.

Mr LEVENSALER thought the amendment essential. He was for giving them their right name; they were federal party, and he was for so having it inserted in the order; and then he had no objection to its passge. But he would not by his vote endorse their new name.

Mr ANDREWS of Turner, hoped the order would pass, as originally introduced. Courtesy required that they should be permitted the use of the Hall; and he had no objection to their calling themselves by whatever name they might think proper.

The motion to amend was negatived; and the order then passed.

WEDNESDY, Feb. 13.

On motion of Mr Muldram of York,

Ordered, That the Committee on Accounts be directed not to receive any acounts against the State, after the 25th inst.

The Secretary of State came in and presented a communication from the Governor, transmitting the annual Report of Charles T. Jackson, State Geologist, in relation to the Geological Survey of the State; Mr. Allen of Alfred moved that the message and report be laid on the table, and that 5000 copies of the Report be printed; which prevailed.

Mr. Appleton of Portland called up the Resolve for a reconnoisance and survey of a route for a Rail Road from Portland to Lake Champlain. Mr FROST of Bethel, moved its indefinite postponement. Whereupon a debate arose, in which Messrs Appleton, Allen of Alfred, Talbot of East Machias, Andrews of Turner, Moore of Waterville, Levensaler of Thomaston, Shaw of Windham, and Vose of Augusta, participated; after which the question was taken and the motion negatived; ayes 35, noes 105. Several other motions were made and lost. The Resolve then passed to be engrossed.

FRIDAY, Feb. 15.

Bill to abolish the C. C. Pleas, and establish District Courts, came back from the Senate, the amendments of the House non-concurred in, and an amendment made by the Senate.—The House receded and concurred.

A message was ordered to be sent to the Governor, requesting that he would communicate to this House such information as may be in his possession relative to the reported abduction of the Land Agent, and those with him, and such other fact, in his possession, touching the subject, as he may think proper to make.

Mr. Sheldon was charged with the massage; who subsequently returned and reported, that he had delivered the message, and the Governor requested him to say that he would forthwith communicate by written message to the House, upon the subject.

The Secretary of State soon after came in, and laid upon the table a written communication from the Governor, which was read, and is as follows:—

MESSAGE.

To the House of Representatives:

In compliance with the request of the House of Representatives, I herewith communicate such information as I have in relation to "the reported abduction of the Land Agent."

Under the Resolve of the 24th of January last entitled a "Resolve relating to Trespassing upon the Public Lands," the Land Agent repaired with about two hundred chosen men to the scene of operation on the Aroostook river,—Prior to his reaching there, it is understood that the trespassers, amounting to about three hundred men in number, and all well armed, had combined and were determined to resist every effort that should be made to break them up. Finding, however, that the Land Agent had prepared himself with a six pounder, they chose to retire from the ground, passing down the river.

The Land Agent with his company also passed down the Aroostook to near its mouth, finding the several places of operation abandoned by the trespassers. On Monday last, they captured a gang of about twenty, who had been operating further up the river, and sent several, who were considered the ring-leaders, to Bangor, where it is supposed they are now in jail. On Monday, the land Agent sent a letter to Mr. McLaughlin, the Land Agent for the Province of New Brunswick, inviting a meeting with him at the house of Mr. Fitz Herbert, about four miles from where the company were then stationed; and on the same evening, with four others, Mr. McIntire repaired to the house of Mr Fitz Herbert, intending to pass the night there. The trespassers however, in some way became possessed of the facts, and detached a company of about fifty, who seized the Agent and those accompanying him, and transported them, it is believed, beyond the bounds of the State.

Our Company is now at No. 10, on the Aroostock, fortified and anticipating an attack, in case any attempt should be made on our part to execute the Resolve of the 24th of January by destroying the timber which has already been cut.

I have advised the sending of a reinforcement of three hundred men, as it is probable the number of the trespassers will be constantly augmented—and if a Resolve to that effect be passed, shall appoint an Agent to supply temporarily the place of Mr. McIntire, and lead on the expedition. I have also despatched a special messenger to Sir John Harvey, Lt. Governor of New Brunswick, for the purpose, among other things, of ascertaining whether these high-handed proceedings of the Trespassers are authorized, or in any way countenanced by the Provincial Government—and to procure the release of the Agent and those taken with him. The Agent was also charged with other matters pertaining to this most extraordinary and outrageous proceeding.

The facts above related, except in relation to my own doings, have been communicated to me verbally by the Sheriff of Penobscot, who formed one of the company of the Land Agent.

This is the only communication from the Land Agent or his company, which I have had verbally or otherwise that could be relied upon.

JOHN FAIRFIELD.

COUNCIL CHAMBER,
Feb. 15, 1839.

Mr. LEVENSALER of Thomaston then called up the Resolve relative to the N E. Boundary, (authorizing the appointment of a temporary Land Agent,) which (the Rules and Orders having been suspended) was read a first and second time and passed to be engrossed.

On motion of Mr. DELESDERNIER, the message of the Governor was then referred to the Committee on the North Eastern Boundary.

Adjourned.

Among the Petitions presented to the Legislature a few days since to abolish the Court of Common Pleas, was that of Reuben Ball and others. Mr. Ball is foreman of the first Jury at the present term of the Court, now in session at this place, and every man on both Juries signed this Petition. [Bangor Whig]

Two hundred bodies of men, women and children, that were thrown out of house and home during the recent war in the Canadas, have been found in the woods, having perished with cold and hunger! This is a fact which speaks loudly of British cruelty and injustice.

Orders have been issued for the execution of ten more of the prisoners taken at Prescott—also for the execution of two at London.

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

PARIS, FEBRUARY 19, 1839.

MR. DUNCAN'S SPEECH We commence this week the publication of Mr. Duncan's Speech upon the Resolution providing for the appointment of a Committee to inquire into the defalcation of Samuel Swartwout."—We bespeak for it, notwithstanding its great length, an attentive perusal It will well repay the reader for the time spent in reading it. It is a most triumphant vindication of the Government from the charges of corruption and extravagance, brought against it with so much bitterness by the federalists. It retorts and fastens upon them the very charges which they have so basely and without proof brought against the democracy. It shows that the great defaulters of the country have not been found in the republican ranks, but on the contrary, are true professors of the Federal-Whig Bank creed. It also shows up the consistency of the leaders of the Federal party in such vivid colours that it must make the honester portion of that party blush, not only for their connection with such men, but for the venality and degredation of their leaders. The style is peculiarly interesting, and the speech will be found not only amusing for the manner in which he handles his subject, but interesting and useful for the array of argument and truth it contains.

We have received a Pamphlet of 32 pages containing Letters addressed to F O. J. Smith, now Representative in Congress from Cumberland District, with a sketch of Mr. Smith's Political Life, by H. W Greene, Esq late Editor of the Eastern Argus. It is in answer to an attack upon Mr. Greene by Mr. Smith through the columns of the Frankfort Intelligencer. A more witheringblighting and sarcastic sketch we never read. It is literally a flaying from the top of his head to the bottom of his feet In imagination, we can see the lash laid on—the flesh stripped down—and hear the smothered groans of the wretch who has just enough of consciousness left to feel that he is getting his just due, and not one blow more Mr. F. O. J. Smith, M. C., L. S. C., has waked up the wrong passenger—he has fallen into the hands of one who knows him root and branch—one who can lift up the veil of the past and expose to the world his true character. His title is clearly proved to the initials L. S. C. with which the federalists were once wont to stigmatize him.

A Resolve has been before the House of Representatives for an appropriation for a reconnoisance and survey of a route for a Rail Road from Portland to Montreal. The contemplated route is from Portland to the Androscoggin river, thence through Shelbourn N. H. to Randolph, and thence to Lancaster on the Connecticut river, and from thence to Lake Champlain, cross the Lake to St. Johns; from St Johne there is already a Rail Road to Laprairee, and thence by Steamboat to Montreal. The distance from Portland to Montreal is about 230 miles, from Portland to Lake Champlain about 170 miles, and that part of the road which would be in Maine would be from 70 to 80 miles. The advantages of such a road would be the trade from the North part of New Hampshire and Vermont, and the trade of Montreal which is said to be of vastly more importance than that of Quebec. It is said to be the most feasible and advantageous route that has ever been projected.

The second trial for the election of a Representative to Congress in the fourth District in Massachusetts, appears, from the returns given in the Boston Statesman, to have resulted in no choice. Parmenter, the Democratic candidate, wanting 32 votes of an election. His gain over the Federal candidate from the last election is 556 votes; over all others 481.

The New York Assembly re-elected N. P. Tallmadge (Conservate) a United States Senator from that State, the 5th instant, on their part. The Senate balloted six times, and adjourned without effecting a choice

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The Democratic Young Men's Convention held at Middlebury, Vt. on the 6th inst. nominated Hon Nathan Smilie for Governor, Hon. Orsamus C Merrill for Lt Governor, and Daniel Baldwin, Esq. for State Treasurer. The Convention, in point of numbers and talent it is said, was decidedly the best ever held in the mountain State.

The Chronicle, a bitter and violent federal paper published at Hallowell, has been discontinued This is the third federal paper that has been suspended in this State within a few months Federalism appears to be on the wane.

By a Report of the Secretary of the Treasury it appears that the quantity of gold now in the United States is more than double the average circulation of bank notes by the late bank of the United States; and also that it is larger than ever that circulation was at any one of its most expanded periods.

☞ Three of the Pennsylvania Judges have decided against the legality of the appointments made by Gov. Ritner in the last moments of his administration.

I wrote sometime since a few remarks up on the conduct of three of the Editors of the Eastern Baptist, which they say they shall not forget I hope they will not forget them; but if they should, other people will not. The Editors can lampoon the President of the United States and the majority in Congress with impunity, for not doing what they have not the power to do. It is said that Congress has the power to liberate the slaves in the District of Columbia. The District of Columbia was ceded to Congress one half by the State of Virginia the other half by the State of Maryland Those that lived on this ceded territory held their property as they did before, and enjoyed the same civil and religious liberty that they did before. Congress has no more power to take the property of the Columbian, any further than is necessary for the support of Government, than they have that of any of the citizens of the United States. The Columbians hold their slaves as their property, and Congress has no right to take from them their property.—I am no friend to slavery. But I am opposed to the course which is taken by Emancipators; for they, with all their pacification, proclaim war against those who do not join them. I believe myself that the Editors of the Eastern Baptist are aiming to overturn our Republican Administration. I also believe that the course which they and their coadjutors are pursuing is calculated to create a civil war, which is the worst of all wars, and will be likely to end in despotism. Whenever this is the case we shall be in the same state that Europe now is. The common people in Europe have not so much liberty as the slaves of the South. The slave of the South has no taxes to pay, no military duty to do; his house, food, and clothing are all furnished for him by his master from his infancy to his old age,—in sickness and in health he is provided for. Their masters are under legal obligation to do this for them by the laws of the State in which they live. Some of the slaves are, without doubt, treated ill by their master, & they must suffer the vengeance of God for it. I have known some men to treat their children as bad as ever the slaves were in the South, and God will reward them according to their deeds.

I hope that the Baptists of Maine and throughout the Union will not pursue a course which is calculated to destroy our civil and religious rights Many of the Baptists are deceived by these cunning Editors who lie in wait to devour. Brother Baptists look about yourselves before it is too late, these Editorial wolves in sheep's clothing will devour you if you do not.

When Jesus Christ sent forth his Ministers to preach the Gospel to every creature, He said unto them, Lo I am with you; and that was enough for them. But this promise is not sufficient now. There are a great number of Societies formed, all of which cry more money. And all who are engaged in collecting money and in distributing it must be paid. These societies are deeply in debt, these debts must be paid and their Treasuries replenished, and he who does not contribute thereto they even proclaim war against; so that we must join these inventions of men or receive Editorial abuse from what are called Religious Newspapers. Here, Baptist Brethren, you see your situation. You must either reject the commands of Christ and hold to the traditions of men, or reject the inventions of men and follow the word of God. Ye cannot serve two masters.

What "W." has written in reply to me has not touched one of my arguments. He says, God has made of one blood all Nations This is not denied. Ishmael and Isaac, Jacob and Esau, the Canaanites and the Israelites were all of the same blood, but were treated very differently. "W's" pacification is war against the Government of the United States, and against all who do not come into his views. "W's" daubing with untempered morter will not do much good or hurt.

The only rules which God has given to his Church to direct her how to glorify and enjoy Him, is the Scriptures of the Old and New Testament. God gave all the commands of the Old Testament by Moses his servant; Jesus Christ, the son of God, has given all the commands of the New Testament,—and cursed is he who add to or take th from the commands of Christ.

All Religion consists in two propositions: 1st. What is man to believe. 2d. What is man to do in order to please God. All this is plainly revealed by the Lord Jesus Christ in the New Testament. One of the commands of Christ is to search the Scriptures. All the prophecies of the Old and of the New Testament must have their completion, in spite of man and Devil The first prophecy ever given to man was given to Noah, who foretold what should come upon the descendents of Ham. They were to be the servants of servants, which was, and is now being fulfilled It was partly fulfilled in the destruction of the Canaanites, and in the slavery of the Gibeonites, who were to be hewers of wood and drawers of water. It is now being fulfilled in the servitude of the Africans who are the descendents of Ham. The prophecy concerning Ishmael is now being fulfilled. His hand was to be against every man and every man's hand against him; which is now being fulfilled by the Arabs, who are the descendants of Ismael. God told Abraham that his seed should be in bondage four hundred years. God pronounced a curse upon the Jews for their unbelief; which curse has remained upon them almost two thousand years. God's ways are unsearchable, and his judgments are past finding out It is the wisdom of man to submit to God, and not to think to counteract God, who giveth no account of his efforts to man

I will now ask the Baptists of Maine whether they do not spend more time in reading the Advocate and the Eastern Baptist than they do the word of God,—and in secret prayer to God. Let your own consciences answer this question I would also ask the Baptists of Maine whether they do not comply with the doctrine of those papers because they are popular, without examining the word of God to see if they have a Thus saith the Lord for what they do. God says, in vain do ye worship me, teaching for doctrines the commandments of men Jesus Christ said to the Jews, full well ye reject the commandments of God that ye may hold to your traditions.

When the Baptists seperated from the Congregationalists, it was, firstly, because they believed that no man had a right to be baptized unless he professed faith in the Lord Jesus Christ Secondly. That Baptism was by immersion only Thirdly The Baptists believed that no man could preach unless he had an internal call from God, and disposition of the Gospel communicated to him by the hand of God. Fourthly They believed that who were thus called and qualified had a necessity laid upon them to preach the Gospel, if they could not receive money therefor, as far as they were able. Fifthly. They believed that a man called of God to preach, could preach without notes Sixthly. They did not believe that God ever called a man to preach who could not preach without notes.

The Baptists for preaching and living up to their principles were imprisoned, whipped and banished Compare the Baptists of the present day with what they were.

"W's" reply to me has not touched one of my arguments. He complains of me for publishing my name in a political paper. He says that they have nothing to do with politics in the Eastern Baptist Those who read that paper know whether they meddle with politics or not. "W" charges me with giving a false account of the two "W's" in regard to their travelling in this State. I took my information of their travels from their own paper, and if they have given a wrong account of themselves it is their own fault, not mine.

I saw an article in the Eastern Baptist stating that the atonement made by Christ was not infinite, which is as heterogeneous as any thing I ever saw written by man.

The four little Editors of the little Eastern Baptist must not think that they are to give direction to the Baptists in Maine long. The Baptists lived before they were born and will live after they are dead. God will arise before long and plead his own cause.

The Eastern Baptist catches at all that is said against President Wayland for stating facts only; but they cannot hurt President Wayland any more than a Musquetoe can an Elephant.

The atonement made by Christ was either infinite or finite.

JAMES HOOPER.

Paris, 1839.

POLITICAL ABOLITIONISM.

Speculative abolitionism is one thing, political abolitionism another. The effects of slavery, immediate and remote, upon a community where it is permitted to exist—this is an interesting question. The probably desitny of the three races whom a wise Providence has brought together within the bounds of this country, the Indian, Anglo-Saxon, and African—this is a curious philosophical problem. That these races cannot live together upon terms of equals

ity, and still retain their characteristical identity, is plain. That they cannot be amalgamated without general deterioration, is plain also.—When we talk about education, we forget that there are idiosyncracies, independent of all education, which belong to nations as to individuals; which, by mysterious laws, are perpetuated and descend, and which can no more be overmastered by any system of man's device than the tides or the whirlwind. The best methods of mitigating any calamaties which may attend the relation of slavery, the nature of slave labor, and the effect of a substitution of labor which is free, upon the productivnes of the soil—above all, any practicable scheme of emancipation which shall reconcile conflicting interests, and be compatible with general security and order—these are all matters about which men may think, write, and say, just what they please. They are matters about which men differ. D Channing will tell you that slavery, in its influence upon the master, has a tendency to foster only the bad elements of our nature—whilst Edmund Burke, whose ethical views of human nature are entitled to much more respect than his politics, asserts that where slavery and freedom exist side by side, the effect of slavery upon the free, is to nourish in their minds a more indubitable love of freedom. Hence, we see that this is a subject upon which learned men do not agree. Then, in regard to slavery generally in this country, whilst it is regarded in sincerity by some to have been an unmitigared evil, others, on the other hand, as sincerely think that by serving at the South as a common bond of interest, it has made the South the balance wheel in our political system, and has thus, indirectly, saved us all from being consigned as slaves of the monied power to a worse than African bondage. Let men on these points form their own opinions, and come to their conclusion in their own way. Why should slavery exist at all in this world? Why should man be allowed to have property in men? This is matter of speculation. Let the inquiry be extended. Why is not the universe a Paradise? Why has sin found dominion in it? Why is the human race so much more prone to corruption than to virtue? Why is there so little of religion, and so much of priestcraft? Why is there a principle of evil fighting constantly against the principle of good? Why exist wars among men? Why is the trail of the serpent to be seen every where? Why is earth earth and not heaven? Even if slavery be so great and terrible an evil, yet it surely is not the only one on the face of the globe. Let the Northern philanthropist, if disposed to speculate further, push his inquiries one step nearer home The Bible has many direct precepts and direct condemnations. Why, at the North are not the direct precepts and condemnations Christianity more heeded, even though the North does not hold slaves as property, the doing of which, by the way, Christianity does not directly prohibit? Are the slaves of the South the only *things*? What is a political slave handcuffed, and with his eyes put out, but a thing? What is a bank-ridden slave but a thing? What is he, the self-worshipper, who, imbedded in his own corrupt interests, sinks beneath the level of the vilest clod which the beggar's foot spurns—what is he but a slave, O monstrous reality, who into slavery has sold *himself*? Are the Southern slaveholders the only task masters? Look at him, who, in frantic exhortation, with convulsed and quivering lips, pours out words of scalding wrath and fierce denunciation upon all whose lot, fortunate or unfortunate, it may be to possess slaves. Mark him—he is a *willing* slave. His own passions are his task-masters. He gives himself up to them to be bound and cast into a dungeon.—They whip him with secession lashes, they fetter him in irons which enter into, and eat, and ulcerate, his soul. Why should self-deception such as this be endured? Yes, we have a right to speculate as we will. Thought is free.—The mind is chainless. Oftentimes at sight of the wickedness with which creation, look which way we please, abounds, we may feel inclined to ask why the sun does not hide his head, and the moon hold back her shining? What would avail the interrogation? The sun and moon would still walk abroad in their brightness, and the rain of Heaven continue to descend upon the just and the unjust.

After all our speculation, we shall, if judgment be left to us, probably come to the conclusion, that man is never destined in this world to attain to an ideal perfection. Many things, too, which now appear evil, will, as parts of a stupendous whole, without doubt, in the end, turn out to be good. There is a point where speculation must fold its wings and pause in its flight before a barrier which is cannot overpass. When Milton's angels tried to reason about 'fate, free will, foreknowledge absolute,' they found themselves 'in wandering mazes lost.'

So much for speculative abolitionism, with which the statesman, as such, has nothing to do. It is not so with political. Political abolitionism applies speculation to practice, and claims the right of action. It organizes associations, floods legislative bodies with petitions, makes opinions upon abolition a test by which to try all candidates for public office—and in short, introduces this question of abolition, as an integral element, into the politics of the country.—Such is political abolitionism, which an American statesmen is obliged to notice, and he takes ground against it, in whatever form it may appear, reasoning thus:—Sovereignty is one and indivisible. It cannot be alienated. It cannot be divided. The sovereignty resides in this country with the people of the several States. They have agreed to confederate for certain purposes. The Constitution of the United States is the record of the compact. The States as States acceded to the compact. Nothing is clearer than that the people of the States, in which slavery existed at the time this compact was made, intended to retain an exclusive control over an institution which they guarded like the apple of their eye. This compact must be construed, like compacts between man and man, according to the intention at the time of the parties entering into it. Honesty, honor, morality, the principles of Christianity, require that, so long as we live under it, it should be neither directly nor indirectly violated—that it should be kept both in letter and in spirit. Political abolitionism, in every shape it can assume, either directly of indirectly, in letter or in spirit, must violate the compact, and therefore every statesman, who values honesty, hour, morality, or the principles of Christianity, whatever his speculative opinions on the subject of slavery may be, from political abolitionism must wash his hands clean. We must say, that we have never seen this reasoning refuted. It is true that the political abolitionist may go behind it, and claim the right of revolution. God forbid that we should deprive him of this sacred right, but what a position he must than assume. He revolutionizes not on account of any individual wrong, or of any wrong suffered by the States, but on account of the wrongs of the slaves.—He revolutionizes to free the slaves. Such, then, being his object, if he seriously assert that a disolution of the compact and a separation of the Northern from the Southern parts of the confederacy will have this effect, he should be put into a strait jacket, for he must be stark mad. Political abolitionism, then, when sifted to the bottom, will be found to be nothing more than pseudo-federalism of Hamilton, Mr Webster and John Quincy Adams—that miscalled federalism, which regards the Constitution as emanating from the people of the United States, collectively and consolidated, and as creating a national government with sovereign powers.—The logical inference from this doctrine, of course, is, that if there be sin in holding slaves, all the people in the country are answerable for it. To such an extent had this false theory of the Constitution in times past prevailed in this quarter of the country, that we honestly believe that nine tenths of the good people of New England had begun to think that the relation of the States of the confederacy to the federal government of the United States, was like that of the counties of Massachusetts to the general government of that State. As, then, the people of New England are conscientiously opposed to slavery, what is more natural than that under these circumstances they should have considered it to be their duty to make this opposition felt? Once let them see, however, that this is a confederated and not a consolidated Union, and that they are no more responsible for the evils of slavery, whatever they may be, than they would be for the institutions of any foreign State with which for certain expressed purposes we might form a treaty or alliance, and then the people at the North, whatever may be their private opinions on the subject of slavery, will give up their system of organised political opposition, for they will feel that it is a matter with which they have no right to interfere. It is a great mistake to suppose that the New Englanders are a fanatical people. Their early theology was a metaphysical theology and it left its impress on the New England mind. The New Englanders are an inquiring, reasoning, sober, people. Upon this question of slavery give them the right premises, and our life on it, they will come to the right conclusions. The Republicanism of '98 which lays the foundation of this Government in a compact between sovereign states, alone affords these premises. The time is at hand when we shall once more fall into line on that platform. When that time arrives, Political Abolitionism will be no more.

Thus shall we have escaped the two great dangers which theatened to subvert our liberties the danger from a Bank of the United States and the English funding system; and the still more terrible danger from an interference with domestic slavery as it exists in some of the regions of our confederacy. Great Britain has expected by one or the other of these weak points in our system, once more to bring us beneath her yoke. If there has been any one among ourselves willing to play the traitor, and conspire with her to effect that end, may the dreadful Roman interdict, the ban of water and fire, cleave to him! May his country whom he would have betrayed, cast him from her bosom! May he, with a brand upon his forehead, become a wanderer on the face of the earth, until like the first vagabond and outcast he exclaims that his punishment is more than he can bear! But Great Britain will be disappointed. The country is safe. The beacon fire of Liberty which in 1775 flamed to the Heavens on this very spot was an everlasting sign to the nations. When is the Lay of the Last Minstrel, the monk of St Mary's aisle was on his way to Melrnose Abbey.

'We knew by the streamers that short so bright
That spirits were riding the *Northern Light*.'

That same light remains. It radiates to the zenith, and proclaims a progressive civilization, an enlarged dominion, the spread of Christanity knowledge, truth, and the fulfilment of the thrilling prophecy that the noblest empire of Time will be his last!—*Boston Post.*

From the Augusta Age.

TRESPASSERS ON THE PUBLIC DOMAIN.

We need not invite attention to the interesting intelligence which was received by express, from the Aroostock early yesterday morning, and communcated to the House by message from the Governor.

The force despatched had succeeded in accomplishing their object, so far as intelligence has been received. The plunderers, though superior in numbers and well armed, fled before them, until they were drived beyond their several places of operation. Twenty-one of their number, with several teams and a considerable quantity of supplies were captured. The ring-leaders (five in number) were detained and are now lodged in the Penobscot jail. The other fifteen, being mere laborers, and apparently ignorant of the trespass in which they had been engaged, were discharged. Three of this party, which was captured, fired upon Hastings Strictland, Esq. Sheriff of Penobscot County, but without effect. The horse which he was driving was hit by one of the balls, but not seriously injured.

The capture of the Land Agent by a party of the plunderers is unfortunate, and difficult to be accounted for except upon the supposition that there was collusion between the plunderers and some of the Land Agent's company.

The measures rendered proper by these occurrences have been adopted with great promptness. Col. JONATHAN P. ROGERS of Bangor, was despatched immediately to Fredericton; and CHARLES JARVIS, Esq. of Ellsworth, was yesterday appointed, provisionally, Land Agent. The arrangements for despatching additional forces are in a state of geat forwardness; and the business is entered into by all branches of the government with a promptitude and energy which render it certain that the rights and interests of the State will be protected against every encroachment, and at all hazards.

THE SECRET SESSION. The injunction has been removed, and the following documents (the message of the Governor and the Resolve thereupon adopted by the Legislature) sufficiently explain the object and result of the Secret Session. The course recommended by the Governor, the tone of his message, and the readiness with which the Legislature responded to it, need no commendation from us; like the other acts of this administration, they are competent to speak for themselves.

It gives us pleasure to be able to add, that the Resolve was adopted, *without a dissenting vote*, in either branch. Age.

MESSAGE.

(CONFIDENTIAL.)

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

On the 14th of December, 1838, the Land Agents of Massachusetts and of this State, appointed George W. Buckmore, to proceed to Aroostook and Fish Rivers for the purpose of preventing, as far as he was able, any trespassing upon the public lands. Mr Buckmore has just returned from those places and made report, which has been communicated to the Gov. and Council, and is herewith laid before you for your consideration. By this report it appears that a large number of men, many of them, I am informed, from the British Provinces, are trespassing very extensively upon the lands belonging to this State; that, they not only refuse to desist but defy the power of this Government to prevent their cutting timber to any extent they please. Upon the Grand River, it is estimated there are from forty to fifty men at work. On the Green River, from twenty to thirty. On Fish River, from fifty to seventy-five men with sixteen yoke of oxen and ten pair of horses, and more daily expected to go in. On Township letter H. ten men, six oxen & one pair of horses. On the little Madawaska seventy-five men, with twenty yoke of oxen and ten horses. At the Aroostook falls fifteen men with six yoke of oxen. The quantity of timber which these trespassers will cut this winter is estimated in value, by the Land Agent, at one hundred thousand dollars.

These facts is seems to me, present a case in which not merely the property but the character of the State is clearly involved. The supremacy of law, as well as the sanctity of right cannot thus be contemned and set at naught with impunity, without impairing the general authority of the Government and inviting renewed aggressions on the part of daring and lawless men. Conduct so outrageous and highhanded as that exhibited by these reckless depredators upon, the public property, calls for the most prompt and vigorous action of the Government.—Upon the circumstances, therefore, I would recommend that the Land Agent be instructed forthwith to proceed to the place of operation on the Aroostook, and also upon Fish River, if practicable, with a sufficient number of men suitably equipped to seize the teams and provisions, break up the camps, and disperse those who are engaged in this work to devastation and pillage. The number suggested by the Land Agent as sufficient for this purpose is fifty. This estimate is probably too small. The Land Agent under the law of 1831, may, perhaps, be invested with sufficient authority for this purpose. But considering that it would be an extraordinary measure, and would involve considerable expense for which there should be an appropriation, it was deemed best to ask the sanction of the Legislature. It is not to be supposed that the Provincial Government wink at these lawless proceedings on the part of its citizens. On the contrary we are bound to believe that it would be as willing as this Government to have them arrested. Be it as it may, we are bound by every consideration of duty to ourselves and to those who have confided their interests to our care, to take some strong, decisive and efficient measures in a case of so flagrant a character. Nothing else will save our beautiful and valuable forests from destruction and plunder.

I have deemed it expedient to make this communication to you confidentially, under the impression, that if your proceedings should be communicated to the trespassers before the Land Agent was prepared to go in, they would combine their forces and render any attempt to break them up more difficult, if not more dangerous.

JOHN FAIRFIELD.

COUNCIL CHAMBER, Jan. 23, 1839.

STATE OF MAINE.

Resolve relating to trespassers upon the Public Lands.

Resolved, That the Land Agent be and is hereby authorized and required to employ forthwith sufficient force to arrest detain and imprison all persons found trespassing on the territory of this State, as bounded and established by the treaty of 1783, and that the Land Agent be and is hereby empowered to dispose of all the teams, lumber and other materials in the hands and possession of said trespassers in such way and manner as he may deem necessary and expedient at the time, by destroying the same or otherwise. And that the sum of ten thousand dollars be and hereby is appropriated for the purpose of carrying this Resolve into effect, and that the Governor with the advice of the Council be and is hereby authorized to draw his warrant from time to time, for such sums as may be required for the purposes aforesaid.

January 21, 1839—Approved:

JOHN FAIRFIELD.

A company has been formed, which intends to build a bridge over the Mississippi at St. Louis. The capital is to be $1,000,000, and the bridge will have thirty stone piers.

A wise man being asked how old was, replied, "I am in health," and being asked how rich he was, said "I am not in debt."

DIED.

In this town, Jan 10, Mrs. Hannah Fobes, widow of Dea. Daniel Fobes, aged 92 years and 10 months. Mrs. F. was born in Duxbury, Mass. and a daughter of Mr. Miles Standish, who was a descendent from one of the same name who came over with the first settlers of Plymouth. Her husband was a native of Bridgewater, Mass. from which place she removed with him to P. in 1802 She was a professor of religion nearly 70 years. Her long and exemplary christian life leaves no doubt with her extensive circle of relatives and friends, that she has left forever the marks and sorrows of a decript old age to rejoice in immortal bloom and glory in Heaven.—Cons.

Notice.

THE friends of Temperance will meet on the fourth Tuesday of February inst. [26th day] on Paris Hill at 10 o'clock, for the purpose of forming a Town Society, &c. An Address may be expected.

Paris, Feb 16, 1839.

NOTICE.

WE G. & G. ORNE,

WOULD respectfully inform their friends and the public that they have purchased the Stand at Gray Corner formerly owned by

T. & W. STIMSON,

and having secured the services of W. STIMSON, they will continue the business of making EDGE TOOLS, which will be sold on the most reasonable terms.

☞ Particular attention will be paid to repairing Axes Orders from the Country will be gratefully received and promptly attended to.

Gray, Feb 12th, 1839. 13w26

AXES! AXES!!

E. KING'S AXES, the newest and best kind ever offered for sale in the County of Oxford, just received and for sale, by W. E. GOODNOW.

☞ CALL & SEE!!

Norway-Village, Feb 16, 1839 4w27

NEW LIME

CONSTANTLY on hand and for sale by the subscriber, W. E. GOODNOW.

Norway, Feb. 16, 1839. 4w27

Hebron Academy.

THE next Term of Instruction in Hebron Academy will commence, providence permitting, on WEDNESDAY THE SIXTH DAY OF MARCH NEXT, under the care of Mr. OZIAS MILLETT, who so satisfactorily taught the School the last year. His former pupils, and others who may wish to improve their minds in useful knowledge, are invited to attend.

JOHN TRIPP, Secretary.

Feb. 14, 1839. 27

MORTGAGE NOTICE.

THE undersigned hold a Mortgage executed to them by Barnabas Faunce of Paris in the County of Oxford and State of Maine, dated May 23, 1837, of the Southerly half of Lot numbered twenty-five in the eighth Range of Lots in said Paris, to secure the payment of three promisory notes, bearing even date with said mortgage deed, signed by said Faunce, and payable as follows: The first, for the sum of seventy dollars and twenty-three cents, to Asaph Kittredge in one year from date with interest; the second, for the sum of twenty-nine dollars and thirty-three cents, to Alfred Andrews in one year from date; the third, for the sum of forty-seven dollars and forty-one cents, to Ebenezer Drake in one year from date, with interest. Said mortgage deed is recorded in the Registry of Deeds for said County of Oxford Book 51, page 233, to which reference is hereby made. Said notes remaining unpaid, the undersigned claim to have possession of said mortgaged premises to foreclose the same, for breach of the condition of said mortgage.

ASAPH KITTREDGE,
ALFRED ANDREWS,
EBENEZER DRAKE.

Paris, February 18, 1839. 27

THE PORTLAND

SACRED MUSIC SOCIETY'S COLLECTION OF CHURCH MUSIC.

CONSISTING of Psalm and Hymn Tunes, Anthems, and Chants, composed and compiled under the special direction of the Portland Sacred Music Society, and adapted to the use of classes, choirs, and the social circle, arranged with small notes for the Organ and Piano Forte. By David Paine. Just received and for sale at the OXFORD BOOKSTORE, by W. E. GOODNOW.

Norway-Village, Jan. 26, 1839. 4w24

At a Court of Probate held at Waterford, within and for the County of Oxford, on the fourteenth day of January in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-nine.

MARY HALE of Newbury in the County of Essex and commonwealth of Massachusetts, widow and principal Devisee in the last Will and Testament of THOMAS HALE, late of said Newbury, deceased, having presented here in Court certain papers, purporting to be a Copy of the last Will and Testament of said deceased, together with the Probate thereof under the seal of the Probate Court for said County of Middlesex, and thereupon prayed, that said copies may be filed and recorded in the Probate office for said County of Oxford, the Testator having died seized and possessed of real estate within the said County of Oxford, on which said Will operates.

ORDERED, That the said Petitioner give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this Order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris in said County of Oxford, the last publication to be thirty days at least before the second Tuesday of April next, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at said Paris on the said second Tuesday of April next at ten of the clock in the forenoon and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.

3 25† Copy Attest—LEVI STOWELL, Register.

MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that whereas Silvanus Twitchell late of Bethel and now of Orono in the County of Penobscot, by his deed of Mortgage, dated June 6, 1835, and duly recorded in the Registry of Deeds for the County of Oxford, Book 45, Page 158, conveyed to the subscriber certain parcels of land situated in Bethel in said County of Oxford, to wit:—Lot numbered twenty-three in the third range of lots in said Bethel; one piece of land beginning at the Southeast corner of lot numbered twenty-three in the fourth range, thence Northwardly to the road, thence Westwardly on the road to the turn in the road, thence West twenty degrees South until it strikes the Mill brook, thence up the Mill brook to the lot line, thence Eastwardly on said line to the first mentioned bound, excepting so much of said tracts as said Twitchell sold William Frye and Timothy White.—Also one undivided half of the South half of lot numbered twenty-four in the second range; also the South half of lot numbered twenty-eight in the third range; also a small tract of land on Bethel Hill measuring thirty-five by thirty-three feet & the Shoe-makers shop thereon. Reference being had to said record of said deed for a more full description; and whereas the conditions of said deed have been broken, the undersigned claims to foreclose said Mortgage.

WILLIAM C. WHITNEY

Norway, January 28th, 1839. 1f 3w25.

MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Ezekiel Merrill of Andover in the County of Oxford, conveyed to me the subscriber by deed of mortgage dated the twenty-seventh day of March, A. D. 1835, a certain farm situated in said Andover for a particular description of which reference may be had to Oxford County Records, Book 43, Page 423. Said mortgage was executed to secure the payment of one thousand dollars payable in three years from the first day of January 1836, with annual interest I therefore claim to have possession of said mortgaged premises to foreclose the same, for breach of the condition of said mortgage.

ALDEN BLOSSOM.

Turner, Jan'y 19, 1839. 3w23

Brown's Improved Almanack, Pocket Memorandum, and Account Book, for 1839,

CONTAINING, in addition to the useful matter, Portraits of several of the most distinguished politicians and literary men of the present times. Just received and for sale by W. E. GOODNOW.

Norway-Village, Jan. 22, 1839. 1f 23

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having been appointed by the Governor and Council of this State, Sheriff for the County of Oxford and having been qualified is now ready to discharge the duties of that office.

PHILO CLARK

Turner, Feb'y 11, 1839. 1f 26

MORTGAGE NOTICE.

THE undersigned James H. Johnson of Lisbon in the State of New Hampshire, assignee of a mortgage made to Ezra C. Hutchins November 15, 1835, by Alfred G. Benson of the City of Brooklin in the State of New York, of one undivided *eighth* part of the easterly half of Township numbered *three* in the *first* range of Townships in the County of Oxford and State of Maine, to secure the payment of one promisory note signed by said Benson for $532 50, bearing even date with said mortgage deed and payable in four months from date with interest, annually. Said mortgage deed is recorded in the Registry of Deeds for said County of Oxford Book 46, pages 405 & 406, to which reference is hereby made. Said note remaining unpaid, the undersigned claims to have possession of the mortgaged premises to foreclose the same for breach of the condition of said mortgage. JAMES H. JOHNSON,

By his Attorneys, WILLIS & FESSENDEN.

Feb. 4, 1839. 26

MORTGAGE NOTICE.

THE undersigned Ezra C. Hutchins of Boston in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts holds a mortgage executed to him November 15, 1835, by Wm. S. Dunham of New York in the State of New York, of one undivided *Eighth* part of the easterly half of Township numbered *Three* in the *First* range of Townships in the County of Oxford and State of Maine, to secure the payment of three promisory notes signed by said Dunham of $2340 each, bearing even date with said mortgage deed, and payable in one, two and three years with interest, annually. Said mortgage deed is recorded in the Registry of deeds for said County of Oxford Book 46, pages 311, and 312, to which reference is hereby made Said notes remaining unpaid, the said mortgagor claims to have possession of the mortgaged premises to foreclose the same, for breach of the condition of said mortgage. EZRA C. HUTCHINS,

By his Attornies, WILLIS & FESSENDEN.

Feb. 4, 1839. 26

MORTGAGE NOTICE.

THE undersigned Samuel Hutchins of Newbury in the State of Vermont, is assignee of a mortgage made to Ezra C. Hutchins November 15, 1835, by Wm. H. Hays of New York in the State of New York, of one undivided *Eighth* part of the easterly half of Township numbered *Three* in the *First* range of Townships in the County of Oxford and State of Maine, to secure the payment of four promisory notes, signed by said Hays, bearing even date with said mortgage deed and payable the first for the sum of $2411 37, in six months, the remaining three for the sum of $2340, in one, two and three years with interest, annually. Said mortgage deed is recorded in the Registry of Deeds for the County of Oxford Book 46, pages 315 & 316, to which reference is hereby made. Said notes remaining unpaid, the undersigned claims to have possession of said premises for breach of the condition of said mortgage and to foreclose the same. SAMUEL HUTCHINS,

By his Attornies, WILLIS & FESSENDEN.

Feb. 4, 1839. 26

MORTGAGE NOTICE.

THE undersigned, Ezra C. Hutchins of Boston in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts holds a mortgage executed to him November 15, 1835, by Wm. B. Taylor of the City of New York in the State of New York of one undivided *eighth* part of the easterly half of Township numbered *Three* in the *First* range of Townships in the County of Oxford and State of Maine, to secure the payment of three promisory notes signed by said Taylor of $2340 each, bearing even date with said mortgage deed and payable in one, two and three years with interest, annually. Said mortgage deed is recorded in the Registry of Deeds for said County of Oxford Book 46, pages 309, 310 & 311, to which reference is hereby made. Said notes remaining unpaid, the said mortgagor claims to have possession of the mortgaged premises to foreclose the same, for breach of the condition of said mortgage.

EZRA C. HUTCHINS,

By their Attorneys, WILLIS & FESSENDEN.

Feb. 4, 1839. 26

MORTGAGE NOTICE.

THE undersigned James H. Johnson of Lisbon in the State of New Hampshire is assignee of a mortgage made to Ezra C. Hutchins November 15, 1835 by John P. Huntington of the City of New York in the State of New York of one undivided *sixteenth* part of the easterly half of Township numbered *three* in the *first* range of Townships in the County of Oxford and State of Maine, to secure the payment of three promisory notes signed by said Huntington for nine hundred and forty-five dollars each, bearing even date with said mortgage deed and payable in one, two and three years with interest, annually; also two other notes bearing even date with said mortgage for $472 50 each, payable in two and four months from date with interest. Said mortgage deed is recorded in the Registry of Deeds for said County of Oxford Book 46, pages 402, 403 & 404, to which reference is hereby made. Said notes remaining unpaid, the said mortgagor claims to have possession of the premises for breach of the condition of said mortgage to foreclose the same.

JAMES H JOHNSON,

By his Attorneys. WILLIS & FESSENDEN.

Feb. 4, 1839. 26

MORTGAGE NOTICE.

THE undersigned Samuel Hutchins of Newbury in the State of Vermont is assignee of a mortgage made to Ezra C. Hutchins. November 15, 1835, by Ferdinand L. Wellsey of New York in the State of New York, of one undivided *Eighth* part of the easterly half of Township numbered *Three* in the *First* range of Townships in the County of Oxford and State of Maine, to secure the payment of three promisory notes signed by said Willsey for $2340 each, bearing even date with said mortgage deed, and payable in one, two and three years from date with interest, annually. Said mortgage deed is recorded in the Registry of Deeds for the County of Oxford, Book 46, pages 313 & 314 to which reference is hereby made. Said notes remaining unpaid, the undersigned claims to have possession of said premises for breach of the condition of said mortgage and to foreclose the same. SAMUEL HUTCHINS,

By his Attornies, WILLIS & FESSENDEN

Feb. 4, 1839. 26

FOUND,

IN the road near Pike's Hotel in Welchville, about two months since, a Lady's WORK BASKET, containing several articles of wearing apparel, &c.—The owner can have the same by applying at this Office and proving property.

Feb 5, 1839.

Administrator's Sale.

BY virtue of a license from the Court of Probate for the County of Oxford, there will be sold at public Auction on Tuesday the fifth day of March next at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the dwelling house of Robert Harriman in Denmark in said County, one half of a lot of land belonging to Job C. Lord late of Denmark, deceased, situated in Fryeburg in said County of Oxford, containing twenty acres, more or less. Said land has a good Meadow on it, on which may be cut yearly from six to ten tons of good meadow hay. Also a first rate sugar lot—maple trees sufficient to make 3 or 400 lbs. of sugar yearly.

Also, one fourth of a lot of land situated in said Denmark, near Joel Fuller's, containing ten acres, more or less, and covered with pine timber The above will be real bargains for those who wish to purchase. Conditions made known at the time and place of sale.

LEVI P. SAWYER, Administrator de bonis non with the Will annexed.

Denmark, Feb. 5th, 1839. 26

[*Continued from First Page.*]

and all their tendencies, are calculated to establish inequalities among mankind, and "to make the rich richer, and the poor poorer;" consequently, it is a cardinal point with them to subdue the principle of Democracy, and prostrate every man who has the patriotism and independence to avow them. Sir, the siege of Democracy is older than the siege of Tyre; and, like her besiegers, the Federalists of this country have toiled to demolish the institutions of Democracy, until their "heads are bald, and their shoulders, peeled," yet they endure, and strengthen by duration.

Sir, we have had a prophetic destruction from the gentleman from Mississippi, [Mr. PRENTISS,] as blighted as that pronounced by the inspired prophets against Babylon. He has told us, in substance, that, if the Administration is to be continued, this Government must fail; your Constitution will be rent, and scattered to the four winds. This would be bad. Your free institutions will be prostrated and levelled with the earth. This would be worse. This magnificent pile of noble architecture will totter, tumble, crumble, and mingle with the dust of the pyramids of Egypt, the temples of Greece, and the obelisks of Rome! Hardly a scratch or scroll will be found upon the lofty columns that now surround us, to give name to this magnificent temple of liberty to the curious and romantic wanderer in after ages! All this is withering prophecy to the philanthropist and the lover of liberty, but the worst is yet to come; that which will be far more distressing to the lover of science, literature, and politics. The gentleman concluded his prohecy by the chilling threat, that if Martin Van Buren is again to be elected President of these United States, he, the gentleman, will do—what, sir? Take the Great Western, and go to Liverpool! Yes, sir, the gentleman will expatriate himself from this Government. What a calamity! It will be the footing up of all the other calamities that await this people and this Government, if this wicked Administration is to be continued.

I think the Democracy, sir, will have to take this last threatened calamity seriously into consideration. When I go home I will lay the matter, in a proper manner, before the first Democratic convention which may be held in the district I have the honor to represent. I will also consult some of my old and well tried friends in Democracy. Father Felter and father Dawson are patriachs in Democracy. They are experienced in political matters.—They are doctors in Democracy, and, withal, sound, pure, and upright at heart. Their opinions on this important question will be of great weight. I think the Democracy, so far as my district is concerned, will take such order on the question as will operate to the best interests of the country. Should I have the honor of a seat in the next national convention, which will be held for the Presidential nominations of 1840, I will lay the matter before the convention, and if it shall be thought that the loss of the gentleman as a citizen of the United States will be an injury paramount to the benefits of Mr. Van Buren's administration, why, Mr. Van Buren "then, and in that case," will be withdrawn, and some less dangerous man shall be taken up in his place. I know that the Democracy will do what is right in the premises. But, sir, I hope, if the gentleman should expatriate himself, and "take the Great Western for Liverpool," still it may not prove the final end to this Government. When Alexander the Great planted the Grecian standard in the soil of India, and was carrying his conquest into the interior thereof, and one victory seemed to be gained to the glory of the Grecian arms but to give way for another equally glorious, in all these battles Alexander was found in the front ranks. (A most happy admonition to some of our liveried gentleman, who had better be in Florida, or at some other post where they would be doing more service to their country, than hanging and lounging about the city of Washington, each occupying the room of two at all your balls, routes, and assemblies, where in some instancies, there is nothing but *women* to fight.) Some of his officers, in the most friendly manner, admonished the King of the danger he was risking in thus exposing his royal person, and the great interest that Greece had in the preservation of his life. The King answered that the welfare Geece did not depend on the life or death of one man.—So I would hope, sir, that the duration and welfare of this Republic does not depend on the presence or absence, or life or death, or any one man. But this Republic may fall; yes, sir, it will fall, as did the Assyrian empire, when the Medes were governed by a mule, and from the same cause. Crœsus, King of Assyria, consulted the oracle Dalphos, for purposes that related to the future properity of his empire.—He was told that when he crossed the river Halys, that a great empire would be destroyed; and that when the Medes should be governed by a mule, he would be in danger. He never dreamed that it was to be his own empire that was to be destroyed when he should cross the river Halys, and he thought the thing impossible that ever the Medes should be ruled by a mule. But after his empire was destroyed, and he made prisoner by Cyrus, King of Persia, he sent a gold chain, with a reprimand, to the Delphic oracle for so deceiving him; he was informed by the oricle that it was his own empire it was meant should be destroyed, when he should pass the river Hallis, and that Cyrus was the mule who was to govern the Medes—a mole being a mongrel beast, half ass and half horse. And that Cyrus, being the son of Cambyses, king of Persia, and Mandanis, daughter of Astyages, king of the Medes, he was of mongrel composition—one-half of his blood Persian, by his father, and the other that of the Medes, by his mother. So, sir, when this Republic comes to be governed by a mule, (Federal sway,) it will fall, or it will be subverted. Sir, what is the Federal party? A mongrel composition consisting of part Bank and part anti-Bank, Masonic and anti-Masonic, Abolition and anti-Abolition, &c. &c. Made up, sir, of the factions and fractions, and odds and ends of all factions, bound together by no common principle or tie but natural and unrelenting hostility to the Democratic party, and the Democratic principles. When the day shall came that this mule shall govern this country and this people, then will our Republic fall, and our free institutions crumble to the ground, and mingle with the dust of the free institutions of other Republics which have fallen by the misrule of similar factions and ambitions demagogues.

Sir, as an evidence that this corrupt administration is soon to be overthrown, the gentleman has presented us, in glowing colors, the recent federal victories in New York. And the gentleman attempted to amuse us with the effect that that federal triumph must have had upon the President. It is true that the State of New York has given, at the recent election, a federal vote by a small majority, much smaller than it was the preceding election.—And I have no doubt but that the federal success last fall was the necessary result, to secure Democratic success to the next Presidential election. Yes, sir, the ten thousand tricks, stratagems, and base frauds, which were used to deceive the Democracy, and to secure federal success, will recoil with ten-fold force upon the heads of the workers of such base iniquities; and, besides, a defeat something like that of New York was necessary to keep up that Democratic watchfulness, so indispensable to the preservation of our free institutions. With the rushing torent of political prosperity, which was the lot of the Democracy last fall there was danger of falling into carelessness and apathy, from which we could only have been roused by some great violation of our political rights, such as occurred in 1824, when the people by fraud, corruption, and bargain, were cheated out of the man of their choice for the first office in their gift. But, sir, the federal success in New York, and the manner by which such a result was brought about, will keep up a laudable and wholesome Democratic excitement, which will not be limited to that State, but will influence more or less the Democracy throughout the Union, and will tell a woful tale for federalism in 1840.

I think the gentleman compared the effect of the New York elections, upon the President, to the paralyzing effects of the handwriting on the wall upon Belshazzar. I suppose that hand was the shadow of the hand of the Almighty, and the writing was a divine prediction of the death of Belshazzar, and the destruction of Babylon. Sir, I believe in the interposition of Divine Providence in national affairs, even at this day; and I think some of the federal defeats which we have witnessed recently bear a striking resemblance to the destruction of Babylon, and some other of the ancient cities and kingdoms of the old world, evidently by the hand of the Almighty. So, sir, we have some striking evidencies of the kindly interposition of Providence, in the protection of our Government, and our free institutions. That kind of interference which lighted the path of Cyrus to conquest and glory, that kind of Divine interposition which made him the instrument by which the proud city of Babylon was destroyed, and the Assyrian empire dissolved. I say I think we have some manifestations of Providence *favorable* to the duration of our free institutions, and the preservation of our Government. To say nothing about the traces of an overruling Providence, which are to be seen through the whole Revolutionary war—that shook off the shackles and chains that bound us at the footstool of a British throne, and made us a free people; that nerved our galiant ancestors who successfully lighted the beacon of rebellion and sealed with their blood the charter that secures to us perpetual liberty; I say, to say nothing of *Him* in that day of trial, who withheld the battle from the strong and the race from the swift, we have abundance of evidence of the same interposition in our second struggle for independence. When the colossal power of Great Britain, with her triumphant navy, and her invincibles of Wellington, flushed with victory, and trained to pillage and human slaughter were posted on one side of the continent, an innumerable band of mercenary savages, whose thirst was for blood, and whose pleasure and delight were concentrated in the barbarous use of the tomahawk and scalping knife, and a combination of tories, federalists, and the eastern monied associations of our country, combined to crush our young Republic at a blow; and yet, against this powerful odds, our armies were led to victory, glory, and an honorable peace. Again: it will be remembered the indignation which was felt throughout the land, when the man of the people's choice in 1824 was bartered out of the high seat assigned him. The elective franchise and the right of instruction (bulwarks of our liberty) were considered as trampled upon, and the voice of the country disregarded. This, sir, was ture. But as to the effect, how short-sighted is weak man!—We little thought, then, that there was a secret wisdom at work far superior to the wisdom of man. This providential interference afterwards developed itself to our understanding, and the gratification of every patriot, and every lover of freedom and of equal rights. The secret consisted in reserving the man whom *we desired* should be Presidet *then*, for *another time*, when there were duties to perform, which, I undertake to say, there was no other man in the U. States who had the nerve and moral courage to do. Could we have been gratified in our wish to place General Jackson in the Presidential chair in 1824, his time would have expired (giving him two terms) in 1832, four years before the expiration of the charter of the Bank of the U. States,; the consequence of which would have been that the Bank would have been rechartered, perhaps for all time, with a capital unlimited and powers unlimited. Yes, sir, that subsidizing and debasing institution would have been a devouring cancer upon the liberties of the people; and we, and our posterity in all time to come, the subjects of a great moneyed oligarchy and the serfs of a Bank autocrat. But the Constitution was saved and the liberties of the country secured, by the timely interference of Him who holds the destiny of nations at His will.

[*To be Continued.*]

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE,---Stoneham.

NOTICE is hereby given to the non-resident proprietors and owners of lands in the town of Stoneham, in the County of Oxford and State of Maine, that they are taxed in bills committed to me to collector for the year 1838, respectively, in the respective sums following:—

	No. Lots.	No. Divis.	No. Range.	No. acres.	Value.	Tax. $ c.
Owners unknown,	27			75	1	02
do	23			100	2	05
do	22			25	1	02
do	31			100	4	10
do	30			75	4	10
do	32			100	5	12
do	33			100	35	89
do	35			25	6	15
do	Gore			150	45	1 14
do	73			50	1	02
do	57			70	3	07
do	98			75	3	07
do	108			100	1	02
do	101			100	30	78
do	103			100	40	1 02
do	100			100	30	77
do	109			100	7	18
do	104			100	4	10
do	3	2	5	100	25	64
do	1	3	D	100	45	1 14
do	4	3	D	60	25	64
do	5	5	D	30	30	77
do	3	1	9	100	50	1 28
do	113			100	25	64
do	2	3	D	100	40	1 02
do	7	1	4	50	45	1 14
do	1	1	3	25	23	58
do	2	2	4	100	15	38
do	7	1	9	100	25	64
do	7	1	10	100	25	64
do	87			100	30	97
do	72			100	4	17
do	21			51	30	70
do	1 2	4	2	50	25	64
do	3-4	1	1	3	75	71 1 81
do	1 7	1	2	50	45	1 14
do	5	3	C	100	30	77
do	6	6	C	70	22	56
do	89			100	4	10
do	7	1	3	100	80	2 04

Notice is further given that I shall proceed according to law to sell at public Auction to the highest bidder at the School House in District No. 4, in said town, at ten of the clock in the forenoon on Monday, the sixth day of May next, so much of said lands as shall be sufficient to discharge all of said tax and necessary intervening charges, if no person shall appear on or before that time to discharge said taxes and intervening charges.

HENRY SAWYER, Collector.

Stoneham, January 14th, 1839. 3w23

To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives for the year 1839.

THE undersigned, inhabitants of Livermore Falls and vicinity would respectfully represent that they are desirous of constructing a Bridge across the Androscoggin river at or near Livermore Falls. They therefore pray that they and their associates may be incorporated by the name of the Livermore Falls Bridge Company, with the powers and privileges incident to similar corporations.

NATHANIEL MAYO & 80 others.

Livermore Falls, Dec. 1, 1838. 23

STATE OF MAINE.

IN SENATE, January 15, 1839.

ON the Petition aforesaid, Ordered, That the Petitioners cause an attested copy of their petition, with this order thereon, to be printed three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, the last publication to be three days at least before the eleventh day of February next, that all persons interested, may then appear and shew cause, (if any they have,) why the prayer of said Petition should not be granted.

Read and accepted. Sent down for concurrence.

WILLIAM TRAFTON, Secretary.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, Jan. 16, 1839.

Read and concurred.

CHARLES WATERHOUSE, Clerk.

A true *Copy*—Attest: WILLIAM TRAFTON, Secretary of the Senate.

Stocks! Stocks!!

A PRIME assortment of Satin and Bombazine Stocks from the Portland Manufactory, just received and for sale by the subscriber.

—ALSO—

Fur Collars, Caps, & Buffalo Robes,

A new lot, just received.

W. E. GOODNOW.

Norway-Village, January 10th, 1839. 4w21

WANTED,

As above, all kinds of SHIPPING FURS, for which a fair price will be paid.

JOHN GOODENOW,

Attorney at Law,

ANDOVER, OXFORD COUNTY, MAINE.

Commissioner's Notice.

WE having been appointed by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors of the estate of

HARRY WOOD,

late of Grafton, in the County of Worcester, State of Massachusetts, deceased, whose estate is represented insolvent, give notice that six months from the sixteenth day of October last have been allowed to said creditors to bring in and prove their claims; and that we will attend to the service assigned us at the Inn of Nathaniel Benjamin in Livermore, on Friday the first day of February 1839, and on Friday the twelfth day of April, 1839, from one until five o'clock, P. M.

JOHN MONROE, Jr.
NATHANIEL PERLEY, Jr. } Com'rs.

Livermore, December 21st, 1838 3w23

At a Court of Probate held at Fryeburg within and for the County of Oxford on the fifteenth day of January in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-nine—

SOLOMON HEALD, named Executor in a certain instrument purporting to be the last Will and Testament of Samuel Heald late of Lovell, in said county, deceased, having presented the same for probate:

Ordered,

That the said Executor give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be holden at Paris in said county on the fifth day of March next at ten o'clock A. M. and shew cause, if any they have, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved, and allowed as the last will and testament of said deceased.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.

3w23 Copy, Attest—*Levi Stowell*, Register.

ATKINSON'S EVENING POST,

AND PHILADELPHIA

SATURDAY NEWS.

A WEEKLY Family paper, devoted to Literature, Science, Arts, Foreign and Domestic Intelligence, &c. &c. published in Philadelphia, at Two Dollars per annum, payable in advance.

The subscriber having recently purchased the proprietorship of the PHILDELPHIA SATURDAY NEWS, a weekly journal of wide circulation and high literary character, proposes henceforth to issue that paper in connection with his own long established and well known periodical, the EVENING POST. By the junction of these two journals, the list of subscribers to the united publication will be among the greatest in the United States. To preserve and extend this ample circulation, the subscriber is determined to make every effort which his means will allow. Among the early improvements which he proposes to introduce, will be a finer quality of paper and other mechanical changes, which will tend to make the *Evening Post and News* one of the most elegant weekly journals which the country furnishes.

Upon the literary department of the *Evening Post and News*, the subscriber intends to bestow particular attention. The editorial management of the paper is committed to a gentleman of high reputed qualifications and character, and negociations are now in progress by which the aid of the best talent in the country will be secured. With those accessions to his present able list of contributors, the subscriber does not hesitate to predict that in point of literary merit the *Evening Post and News* will speedily take rank among the first of our periodicals.

To his own patrons, many of whom have received the *Evening Post* since its commencement, the subscriber offers his assurances that the same attention to the inculcation of sound morals, blended with profitable amusement and useful instruction, which in years past has secured their approbation, shall still be directed to similar results; and to the patrons of the *Saturday News*, he offers assurances, that the spirit, variety and abundance, both of original and selected literature, shall in no degree be diminished under his control. From the latter therefore, he confidently expects a continuance of the favors so liberally bestowed on his predecessors, which it shall be his earnest study to merit.

Terms, Single number of the paper for one year, $2

Three copies one year $5

Agents who favor us with five subscribers and enclose $10 in current notes will be entitled to an extra volume of the Post and a volume of the Casket for a past year.

Particular Notice to those persons who wish to take the Post and News.

All payments must positively be made in advance, in as good current money as can be procured. Postage must invariably be paid on all communications addressed to the Publisher—unpaid letters are not taken from the post office, but are allowed to the General Post Office department at Washington.

Address, S. C. ATKINSON,
36 Carter's Alley, Philadelphia

P. S.—Postmasters and others who are at present agents for the *Saturday News*, are respectfully solicited to continue their aid in behalf of the joint publication.

Newspapers with whom we exchange will oblige by giving the above a few insertions, a favor not before asked for several years—and those wishing to exchange by copying the above will thereby be entitled.—A copy containing the advertisement *marked* is requested. 24

☞Subscriptions for the above received at this Office.

New Doctrine.

We will consider the brain and the spinal marrow as the galvanic battery, and the nerves as the conductors of the galvanic (nervous) fluid, in which originate all our motions, pleasures, pains, feelings, affections, thoughts, and sentiments; and yet as the nerves form a part of our system, their healthy action depends upon the blood. If the blood be vitiated, the nervous fluid from the blood must be the same, and vitiated nervous fluid cannot produce healthy or proper motion, thoughts, feelings or sentiments, so that quarrels, murders, suicides, and every kind of crime or cruelty, may be legitimately traced to a *bad or corrupted state of the blood.*

From an unpublished work of Dr. Brandreth.

TWENTY-FIVE FACTS.

1st.—All animal *bodies* originate from a fluid.

2d.—By the circulation of a fluid, animal bodies are formed, increased and supported.

3d.—This life giving circulating fluid is the *BLOOD.*

4th.—An ordinary man contains about three and a half gallons, or twenty eight pounds of blood.

5th.—About two ounces of blood are propelled by the heart at each contraction.

6th.—The heart contracts seventy times per minute, therefore all the blood in the body passes through the heart in three minutes.

7th.—The body is constantly subject to two distinct processes viz:—decomposition and reorganization.

8th.—Reorganization is affected by the blood, which flowing to the heart through the arteries, supplies the waste of the system, by restoring decayed parts.

9th.—The blood in its return to the heart through the veins, brings with it those particles which have become deleterious through decomposition.

10th.—The mere fluid of these deleterious particles pass from the body through the skin in the shape of perspiration; but the grosser humors are discharged through excretories into the bowels.

11th.—A want of proper action in these natural drains is the primary cause of all disease.

12th.—The natural outlets being closed, the decayed particles or morbid humors must either be retained in the blood, or said down somewhere within the body.

13th.—The particular kind of disease which shall ensue depends altogether on the part wherein the morbid humors may finally be lodged.

14th.—The same humor, which when lodged in the liver, causes bilious complaints, would, if lodged in the lungs, cause consumption; or if in the membranes and muscles, rheumatism, &c.

15th.—All those derangements of the system, which receive the name of separate diseases, are, in fact, only so many different modification of one effect resulting from one cause.

16.—The cause *IS THE IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD.*

17th.—All effects cease when the cause is removed; therefore purify the blood, and disease *MUST VANISH.*

18th.—There is no effectual method of purifying the blood, except by the use of a vegetable physic.

19th.—This vegetable physic must be of such a nature that it may be taken for any length of time without injury to the digestive organs.

20th. The ONLY MEDICINE KNOWN to possess those properties, is Dr Brandreth's Universal Vegetable Pills.

21st. These pills were brought to their present state of perfection eighty years ago, by Dr William Brandreth, (grandfather to Dr Benjamin Brandreth, the present proprietor,) who spent thirty years in investigating the Vegetable Kingdom, in order that he might discover a medicine which should at once purify and remove by purgation all bad humors from the blood, by the stomach and bowels; and at the same time by acting harmoniously with the system, do no violence to the constitution.

22d.—The numerous cures that have been effected by these Pills, and recommendations of thousands who have used them, prove conclusively that Dr Brandreth has fully attained his philanthropic object.

23d.—These Pills have now been in use over eighty years, therefore, all who have ever published *PRETENDED* Vegetable Universal Pills were only unworthy imitators of Dr. Brandreth, and their medicines resemble his only in the name.

24th.—The *BRANDRETH PILLS* possess the *UNRIVALLED* power of completely curing the most inveterate disease; simply because they purify the blood.

25th.—Said Pills can never be obtained *GENUINE* at any drug stores either in the city or country—and as many druggists are known to be busily engaging in *COUNTERFEITING* them; those wanting the *GENUINE*, will be only safe from avoiding their stores.

DR BRANDRETH'S OWN OFFICE IS 19 HANOVER *STREET, BOSTON*, All persons who wish for Agencies must apply there.

All persons selling the Counterfeit Pills will be indicted for Felony. *NO CHEMIST SELL THE GENUINE.*

Aug. 14th, 1838. 3m52.

At a Court of Probate holden at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the first day of January in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-nine—

JACOB SEVERY, Administrator of the estate of Abijah Douglass late of Dixfield in said county, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of said deceased, and also his own private claim against said Estate,

Ordered,

That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said county, on the fifth day of March next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed—

STEPHEN EMERY Judge.

3w21 Copy Attest Levi Stowell, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Fryeburg, within and for the county of Oxford, on the fifteenth day of January in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-nine.

STEPHEN BERRY, Administrator of the estate of Henry Berry late of Denmark, in said county, deceased, having presented his second account of administration of the estate of said deceased,

Ordered,

That the said Ad'm'r give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said county, on the fifth day of March next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.

23 Copy, Attest—*Levi Stowell*, Register.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator on the estate of

THOMAS SYLVESTER,

late of Waterford in the County of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to

WILLIAM COOLIDGE.

Waterford, Jan. 14, 1839. *—23

To the Honorable Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford:

ISAAC BERRY of Denmark in said county respectfully represents that he is seized as an heir with others, Henry Berry, Joseph Berry, Lorenzo Berry, Mial Berry, Aramon R. Berry, Elias Berry 2d, Katharine Merrill, Ruth Pingree, and Ann Howard, in the real estate whereof Henry Berry late of Denmark in said county died, seized and possessed; that his portion of the same is one tenth, which he is desirous of holding and possessing in severalty. He therefore prays, that your Honour would grant a warrant to suitable persons, authorizing them to make a division of said estate, and set off to each heir his and her proportion in the same.

Dated this fourteenth day of January in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-nine.

ISAAC BERRY.

At a Court of Probate held at Fryeburg within and for the County of Oxford on the fifteenth day of January in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-nine.

UPON the foregoing petition, Ordered, That the petitioner give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of said petition with this order thereon to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris on the fifth day of March next, and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.

Copy, Attest—LEVI STOWELL, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford on the first day of January, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-nine.

FRANCIS BARKER, Executor of the last Will and Testament of Isaac J. Towne late of Bethel, in said county, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of said deceased—

Ordered,

That the said Executor give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said county, on the fifth day of March next at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.

3w21 Copy Attest Levi Stowell, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Fryeburg within and for the county of Oxford, on the fifteenth day of January in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty eight—

LEVI P. SAWYER, Administrator de bonis non with the Will annexed, on the estate of Job C. Lord late of Denmark in said county, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of said deceased,

Ordered,

That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Fryeburg in said county, on the sixth day of August next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.

3w23 Copy, Attest—*Levi Stowell*, Register.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator on the estate of

EBENEZER WALKER,

late of Brownfield, in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs,—he therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to DANIEL BEAN.

Brownfield, Jan. 15, 1839 3w23

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Executor of the last Will and Testament of

JOHN PIERCE,

late of Hiram, in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs. He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to DANIEL PIERCE.

Hiram, Jan. 15, 1839. *3w25

At a Court of Probate holden at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the first day of January in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-nine—

ON the petition of FRANCIS BARKER, Executor of the last Will and Testament of Moses Barker late of Bethel, in said county, deceased, representing that the personal estate of said deceased is not sufficient to pay the just debts, which he owed at the time of his death by the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars, and praying for license to sell and convey so much of the real estate of said deceased as may be necessary for the payment of said debts and incidental charges:

Ordered,

That the petitioner give notice thereof to the heirs of said deceased and to all persons interested in said estate, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, in said county, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County, on the fifth day of March next, at ten o'clock A. M. and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.

3w21 Copy, Attest—*Levi Stowell*, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the first day of January in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-nine.

FRANCIS BARKER Executor of the last Will and Testament of Moses Barker late of Bethel, in said county, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of said deceased,

Ordered,

That the said Executor give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said county, on the fifth day of March next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.

3w21 Copy, Attest—*Levi Stowell*, Register.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Executor of the last Will and Testament of

RICHARD RICHANDSON,

late of Livermore, in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to SAMUEL RICHARDSON.

Livermore, January 1, 1839. 3w21

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator with the will annexed on the estate of

JAMES DOUGLASS,

late of Denmark in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—She therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to AMOS POOR.

Denmark, Jan. 15, 1839. *3w23

BLANKS!

WARRANTEE, Mortgage, and Quitclaim Deeds, also, CERTIFICATES for obtaining the bounty on Wheat and Corn, for sale at this Office.

Oct. 30.